

AN INTERACTIVE MATRIX INTERPRETIVE SYSTEM
FOR THE IBM 360/67

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THESIS

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by

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Lieutenant, United States Navy
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ABSTRACT

The Matrix Interpretive System devised by Wilson and modified by Cantin has been transformed into an interactive program operable under a time sharing system. Several new commands have been added to extend the usefulness of the code and give it the capability to offline read, write and punch data, to plot graphs and contour maps and to integrate simple polynomial expressions.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Many engineering problems in such fields as steady-state temperature distribution [Ref. 1], stress in elastic structures [Ref. 2], and fluid flows [Ref. 3] can be formulated as problems of numerical linear algebra. Until the advent of modern digital computers, all but the simplest of these problems had to be reserved to specialists for solutions. Even problems of moderate size required a considerable computational effort. The computer changed all of this. All of the simple matrix operations like multiplication, transposition, solution of eigen systems can be coded to solve individual problems. The computer program described in this report integrates a number of standard subprograms of linear algebra [Refs. 4,5,6,7] into a problem oriented computer language. This program, heretofore called: Matrix Interpretive System was coded in FORTRAN IV. The resulting matrix operations sub-language has a syntax and rules of its own as well as a certain number of diagnostic messages that can be automatically returned to the user of the language. The basic specification for the design of the language structure was that it had to be simple enough to be used by persons unfamiliar with computer programming. As written, the language could be used to solve stacks of problems sequentially; if an error is found in one of the problems a message is printed and a solution for the next problem is attempted. To be effective in a conversational mode at a remote station, the program had to be heavily modified so as

to leave effective control of the flow of operations to the user. This version of the code is called: Interactive Matrix Interpretive System.

The Interactive Matrix Interpretive System is a general program written in FORTRAN IV [Ref. 8], it is a problem oriented sub-language. The entire program is coded in double precision arithmetic. The only subroutines which are used but are not contained in the program are a square root and a natural log subroutine. The program uses 160,000 bytes of core storage.

B. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The original program was developed by Professor E. L. Wilson of the University of California in April 1963 for an IBM 7094. It was later adapted by Professor G. Cantin of the Naval Postgraduate School for a CDC 1604 in February 1966 and for the IBM 360/67 in August 1968.

C. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the author's work have been to:

1. transform the program into an interactive system operable under time sharing from a remote typewriter station;
2. add operations to extend the capabilities of the program;
3. create a "USER'S MANUAL" to facilitate the use of the program.

II. GENERAL PROGRAM OPERATION

The Interactive Matrix Interpretive System will be referred to as IMIS in this and following sections of this report. IMIS is written in FORTRAN IV language for the IBM 360/67 time sharing system available at the Naval Postgraduate School (CP/CMS). A different version called DSMIS is used for batch processing. All operations are performed in double precision arithmetic. Matrices are stored internally in a single dimensional array, A, that is 10,000 double words in size. Matrix names are stored in an array called NAME. Arrays, NROW and NCOL, are used to store the number of rows and columns of each matrix.

The following is a brief description of the function and operation of most of the subroutines of IMIS. Some of the subroutines are straightforward and will not be discussed. A flow diagram of the program is presented in Figure 1.

A. MAIN PROGRAM AND SERVICE SUBROUTINES

1. Main Program

The Main program is used only to initialize internal variables and to call the main service subroutine, SMIS1.

2. Main Working Subroutine (SMIS1)

SMIS1 is the general working subroutine. Some of the operations such as duplication of a matrix and envelope of a matrix are carried out in SMIS1. The other operations are carried out in subroutines which are called from SMIS1. Most of the error messages are called from SMIS1.

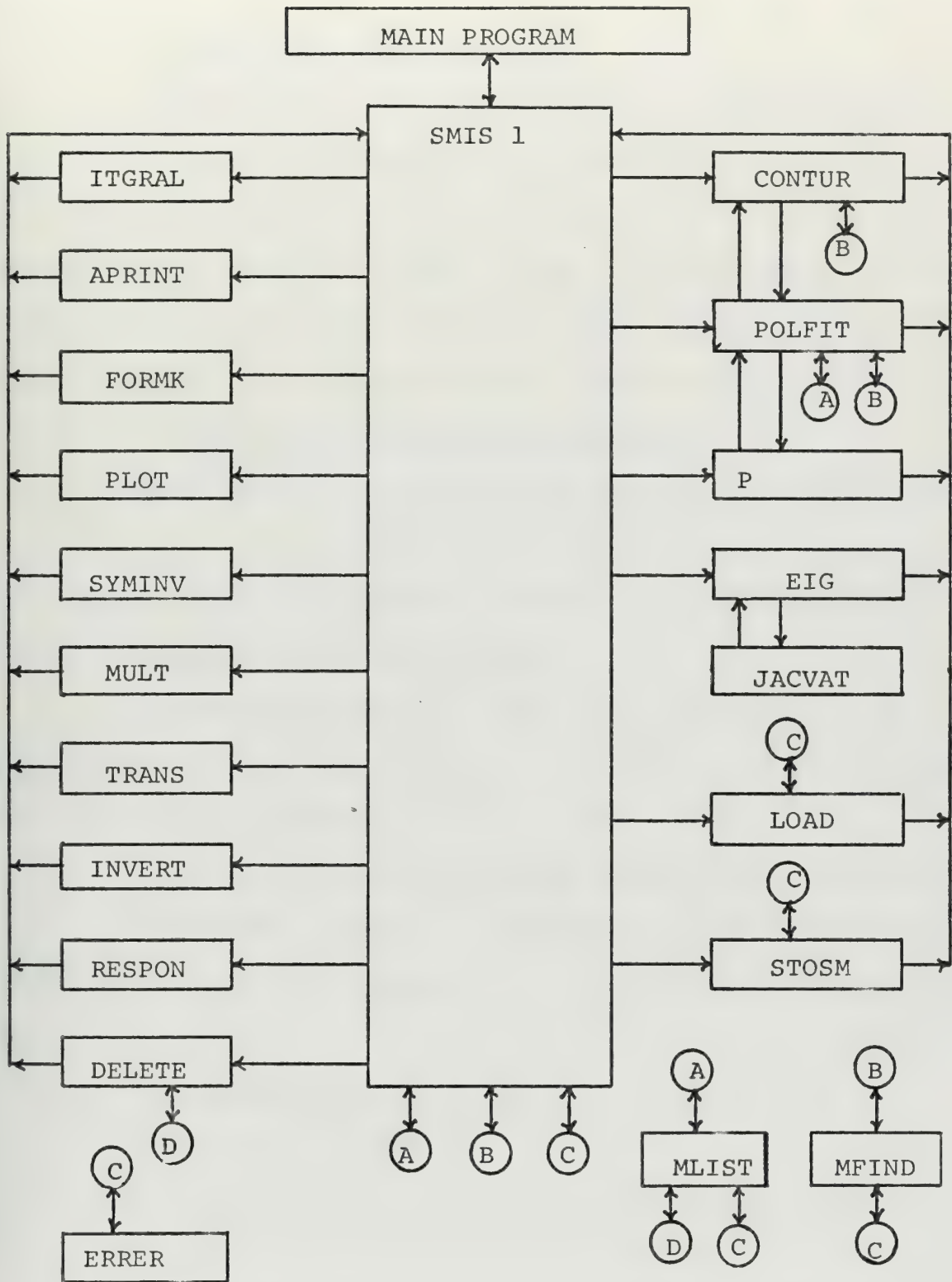


Figure 1. Functional Flow Diagram

3. Listing of a Matrix (MLIST)

MLIST stores each matrix by name, number of rows and columns and starting position in the array, A. It checks the name of a new matrix to be stored against the names of previously stored matrices to see if the name has been used before. If there is another matrix with the same name, the previously stored matrix will be deleted before the new matrix is stored.

4. Printing of Error Messages (ERRER)

When an error is made in an operational command, ERRER is called. It prints out an error message, deletes the current operational command and returns control to the typewriter.

5. Locating a Matrix (MFIND)

Locates the matrix or matrices to be used in an operation. It finds the number of rows and columns of a matrix and the starting position in the array A.

6. Calculating Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors (JACVAT)

Determines all of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a matrix. It uses the threshold cyclic Jacobi rotation method [Ref. 4].

7. Formation of Matrix N (P)

The bicubic polynomial,

$$P = C_1 X^3 Y^3 + C_2 X^3 Y^2 + C_3 X^3 Y + C_4 X^3 + C_5 X^2 Y^3 + C_6 X^2 Y^2 + C_7 X^2 Y + C_8 X^2 + C_9 X Y^3 + C_{10} X Y^2 + C_{11} X Y + C_{12} X + C_{13} Y^3 + C_{14} Y^2 + C_{15} Y + C_{16}$$

is used in the polynomial fit operation. This polynomial can be written as

$$P = \langle F_i \rangle \{C_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots,16}$$

where $\langle F_i \rangle = \langle X^3Y^3, X^3Y^2, X^3Y, X^3, X^2Y^3, X^2Y^2, X^2Y, X^2,$

$$XY^3, XY^2, XY, X, Y^3, Y^2, Y, 1 \rangle$$

and $\{C_i\} = \langle C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{16} \rangle^T$. In the POLFIT operation, values of P at all of the sixteen nodal points of the grid shown in Figure 2 must be used to solve for all of the unknown coefficients of the polynomial using the following matrix equation:

$$\{P_i\} = [N] \{C_i\}_{i=1,2,\dots,16}$$

where

$$[N] = \begin{bmatrix} \langle F_i^{(1)} \rangle \\ \langle F_i^{(2)} \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle F_i^{(16)} \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Subroutine P forms matrix N for use in the POLFIT operation. The bicubic polynomial, P, will be referred to as CUPOL in the following sections.

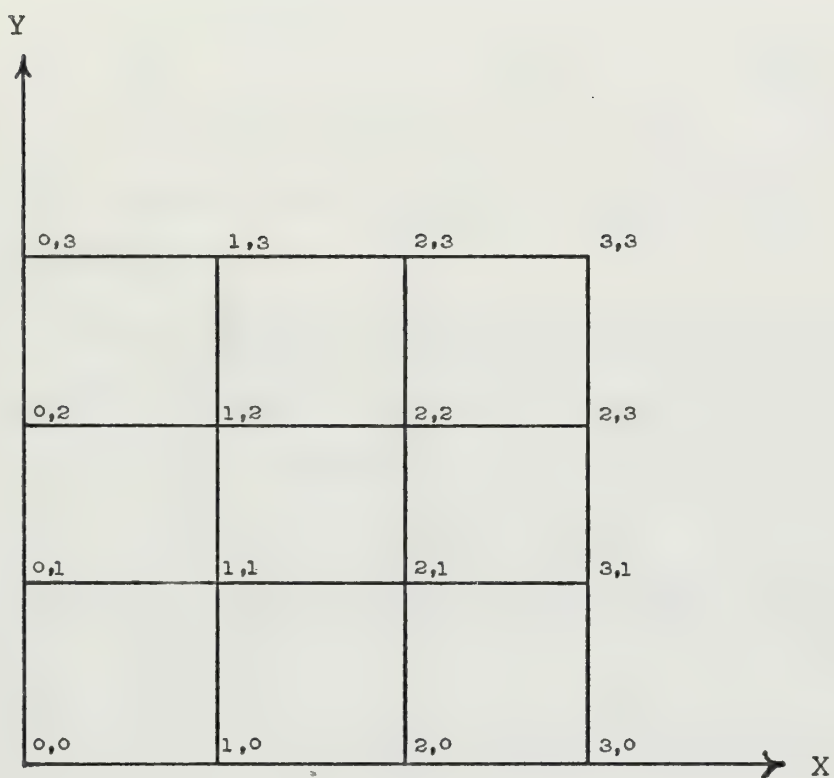


Figure 2. Grid For Subroutine P

B. OPERATION SUBROUTINES

1. Inverting a Symmetric Matrix (SYMINV)

SYMINV inverts a symmetric matrix, A, by Gauss elimination [Ref. 4]. If the matrix is not symmetric, it takes the average of the two numbers, $A(i,j), A(j,i)$, and replaces both by the average value and prints a warning that the matrix was not symmetric.

2. Adding, Removing and Storing a Submatrix (STOSM)

STOSM is called to do three operations.

a) Store a submatrix at an indicated position in a matrix when called by the command, STOSM.

b) The command, RMVSM, calls STOSM to remove a submatrix from the original matrix.

c) ADDSM calls STOSM to add a submatrix to a matrix at an indicated position.

3. Function Generation (FUNGN)

This subroutine takes a function described by a set of points $(X_i, Y_i)_{i=1,2,\dots,n}$, not necessarily equally spaced, and calculates, by straight line interpolation, ordinates at equally spaced values of X.

4. Printing of Graphs (PLOT)

PLOT prints a 10 inch by 10 inch graph of 1 to 4 curves. It automatically scales the graph to the maximum and minimum values of X and Y. The axes are plotted as

a) X-----X

b) Y-----Y

with the characters, X and Y, appearing at every inch on their respective axes. When all of the points are plotted on one side of either axis, an offset axis replaces the real axis and is indicated by

a) A-----A offset X axis

b) B-----B offset Y axis

The origin of the axes and the X and Y scale factors are calculated and printed below the graph.

5. Determining the Coefficients of a Bicubic Polynomial (POLFIT)

The 16 unknown coefficients of a bicubic polynomial surface can be determined in terms of 16 known values of the polynomial at 16 known values of the independent variables.

POLFIT solves the matrix equation,

$$[N] \{C\} = [P]$$

for the matrix of unknown coefficients, C, where matrix N is formed by the subroutine P. Matrix P is a matrix of the values of CUPOL at each nodal point and is the input to POLFIT.

6. Printing Contour Maps (CONTUR)

CONTUR prints a contour map of CUPOL. There are 21 possible contour lines which are represented by the alphabetic letters, A through J, O, Q through Z. The input is either the coefficients of CUPOL with the upper and lower limits of X and Y or the values of the function at the grid points used for POLFIT. In the latter case, POLFIT is called and the coefficients of CUPOL are calculated.

CUPOL is then scanned over the ranges of X and Y to determine the maximum and minimum Z ordinate. The range of Z is divided into 42 equal parts represented by alphabetic characters and blanks assigned to alternating contour values. CUPOL is then evaluated at each point on a line, the correct character inserted and the line printed.

7. Formation of a 2 by 2 Stiffness Matrix (FORMK)

FORMK forms the stiffness matrix [Ref. 9],

$$[K] = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

for a simply supported beam having length, L, Young's Modulus, E, moment of inertia, I, shear modulus, G, and effective shear area, \bar{A} .

The stiffness coefficients are:

$$k_{11} = \frac{2EI}{L} \left(\frac{2+\beta}{1+2\beta} \right) = k_{22}$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{2EI}{L} \left(\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta} \right) = k_{21}$$

where

$$\beta = \frac{6EI}{L^2 \bar{A}G}$$

The matrix equation,

$$\begin{Bmatrix} M_1 \\ M_2 \end{Bmatrix} = [K] \begin{Bmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

relates end moments, M_1 , M_2 , to their corresponding rotations, θ_1 , θ_2 as shown in Figure 3.

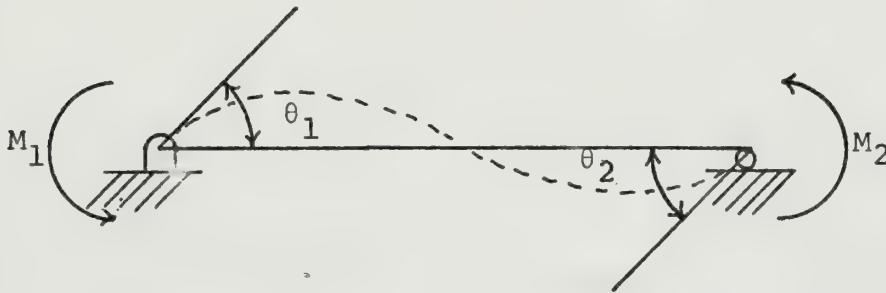


Figure 3. Simple Beam

8. Numerical Integration (ITGRAL)

The subroutine, ITGRAL, is capable of performing numerical integration of one and two dimensional functions described by discrete sets of points, either by Simpson's rule, or, if the function to be integrated is known, by Gaussian quadrature.

9. Numerical Integration of a Set of Differential Equations (RESPON)

In the study of vibrations of systems with many degrees of freedom, the following system of ordinary differential equations governs the problem:

$$[M] \{\ddot{x}\} + [C] \{\dot{x}\} + [K] \{x\} = \{P\} \quad (1)$$

where

$[M]$ is the mass matrix,

$[C]$ is the damping matrix

and

$[K]$ is the stiffness matrix.

In general, if

$$\{x\} = [V] \{x\} \quad (2)$$

where matrix $[V]$ is the matrix of undamped mode shapes and $\{x\}$ is the vector of the time dependent amplitude function for each mode, we get after substitution of (2) into (1):

$$[M] [V] \{\ddot{x}\} + [C] [V] \{\dot{x}\} + [K] [V] \{x\} = \{P\} \quad (3)$$

After premultiplication by $[V]^T$ and the use of the orthogonality properties of normal modes:

$$[V]^T [M] [V] = [m]$$

$$[V]^T [K] [V] = [k] = [\omega^2 m]$$

$$[V]^T [C] [V] = [c] = [2\lambda \omega m] \quad (a)$$

(a) Such an orthogonality condition imposes some restrictions on the form of the damping matrix $[C]$.

where

$$\lambda = \frac{c_i}{2m_i\omega_i}$$

and using the notation

$$[V]^T \{P\} = \{p\}$$

we get

$$[-m_-] \{\ddot{x}\} + [-2\lambda\omega m_-] \{\dot{x}\} + [-\omega^2 m_-] \{x\} = \{p\} \quad (4)$$

or

$$\{\ddot{x}\} + [-2\lambda\omega_-] \{\dot{x}\} + [-\omega^2_-] \{x\} = \{p^*\} \quad (5)$$

where $p_i^* = p_i/m_i$.

This last set of equations is completely decoupled and can easily be numerically integrated. The subroutine RESPON performs this task.

III. OPERATIONAL COMMANDS

The following is a list of the operations that IMIS contains. The operations must conform to the standard format shown in Figure 4. OPERATION stands for any of the symbolic command names mentioned below. A, B, C and D are matrices used as arguments of the operation. N1, N2, N3 and N4 are four integer arguments that must always be right justified. S1 and S2 are two floating point arguments. The arguments can be input or output values and are not all necessary for each command.

There are two versions of the matrix interpretive system in use at the Naval Postgraduate School. One is for time sharing and one for batch processing. The commands denoted by a "*" can only be used in conjunction with the time sharing option. The READ, WRITE and PUNCH commands make use of sequential input/output files which are available with the FORTRAN IV language [Ref. 8].^(b)

The READ command uses the file FT04F001. This file is used to load matrices into IMIS from punched cards and is read into the computer prior to executing IMIS. Any data stored in the file is automatically erased when new data is read into the file.

File FT08F001 is used to store any output which the user wants to print offline. This file is not automatically erased

^(b)A certain knowledge of the CP/CMS time sharing system is needed when using a remote terminal of the computer. It is presumed that the reader is already familiar with this system [Ref. 10].

when new data is read into the file. New data is appended to the data that is already stored in the file. Therefore, the file must be erased before executing IMIS. To erase the file, the command,

```
ERASEbFILEbFT08F001
```

is used. After exiting from IMIS, the command,

```
OFFLINEbPRINTCCbFILEbFT08F001
```

will cause the file to be printed on the offline printer.

The command, PUNCH, uses file FT07F001 to store data to be punched onto cards. This file appends new data at the end of old data so the file must be erased before using IMIS. The command,

```
ERASEbFILEbFT07F001
```

erases the file. To offline punch the data stored in the file, the command,

```
OFFLINEbPUNCHbFILEbFT07F001
```

is issued after exiting from IMIS. Examples of the use of these files are given in the sample problems. The operational commands are:

START	This command causes the elimination of all matrices which are in core storage and must be the first command used in the solution of a problem. If an error is found during execution of a command, an error message is printed on the
-------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

typewriter, the current command eliminated and control returned to the typewriter. If an error is found during the execution of a problem with DSMIS, the current problem is automatically deleted and the remaining cards scanned until a new START or STOP command is found.

LOAD

Matrix Load:

A = Name of matrix to be loaded.

N1 = Number of rows of matrix A.

N2 = Number of columns of matrix A.

N3 = Format control indicator for the data.

The elements of the matrix are typed or punched on cards row-wise after the LOAD command according to one of the options determined by the value of N3:

- a. if N3= 1 or blank, the format is (12F6.0). A maximum of twelve numbers per line, using as many lines as required to write the entire matrix must be used. If the decimal point is omitted, it is assumed to be at the extreme right of the field.

- b. if N3= 2, (6F12.0), 6 numbers per line in fields of 12 columns.
- c. if N3= 3, (4F18.0), 4 numbers per line in fields of 24 columns.
- d. if N3= 4, (3F24.0), 3 numbers per line in fields of 24 columns.

PRINT

Matrix Print:

A = Name of matrix to be printed.

N1= Number of lines, which follow the PRINT command, to be printed as a label for the matrix. Column 13 of the command card is used for carriage control in DSMIS only. A one in column 13 will cause the matrix to be printed on a separate output page.

REMARK

This operation causes the number of lines designated by N1, which follow the operation, to be printed as remarks.

STOP

This operation ends a run of problems and is the last command to be issued in a stack of problems. It can be used only once per run.

ZERO

Formation of a Null Matrix:

A = Name of null matrix.

N1= Number of rows of matrix A.

N2= Number of columns of matrix A.

ADD Matrix Addition - $[A] + [B] = [A]$

Matrix A is replaced by the sum of matrices A and B.

SUB Matrix Subtraction - $[A] - [B] = [A]$

Matrix A is replaced matrix A minus matrix B.

MULT Matrix Multiplication - $[A] \cdot [B] = [C]$

The product of matrix A times matrix B is generated and defined by matrix C.

TRANS Matrix Transpose - $[B] = [A]^T$

The transpose of matrix A is generated and defined by matrix B.

INVERT Matrix Inversion - $[A] = [A]^{-1}$

Matrix A is replaced by the inverse of itself.

SYMINV Symmetric Matrix Inversion - $[A] = [A]^{-1}$

Symmetric matrix A is replaced by the inverse of itself.

STOSM Store Submatrix in a Matrix:

A = Name of large matrix.

B = Name of submatrix to be stored.

N1= Row number in large matrix of first element of submatrix.

N2= Column number in large matrix of first element of submatrix.

Elements of A are replaced by
elements of B in designated area.

STODG Store Row Matrix on Diagonal of Matrix:

A = Name of square matrix.

B = Name of row matrix to be stored on
diagonal of matrix A.

Diagonal elements of A are replaced by
elements of B.

SCALE Scalar Multiplication - $[A] = S1 \cdot [A]$

ADDSM Add Submatrix to a Large Matrix:

A = Name of large matrix.

B = Name of submatrix to be added
into large matrix.

N1= Row number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

N2= Column number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

RMVSM Extracts Submatrix [B] from [A]:

A = Name of large matrix.

B = Name of submatrix defined as matrix.

N1= Row number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

N2= Column number in large matrix of
first element of submatrix.

N3= Number of rows in submatrix.

N4= Number of columns in submatrix.

Matrix A is not modified.

LOG The Log of each Element

Each element in the matrix A is replaced by the natural log of the element.

MSCALE Scalar Multiplication

Each element in the matrix A is replaced by B times the element where B has previously been defined as a 1 by 1 matrix.

RMVDG Extracts Row Matrix B from Diagonal of Square matrix A.

A = Name of square matrix.

B = Name of row matrix composed of the diagonal elements of matrix A.

Matrix A is not modified.

EIGEN Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors:

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the system, $[A][X] = \lambda [B][X]$, are determined where [A] is a symmetrical matrix and [B] is a diagonal matrix of positive elements stored as a row matrix.

A = Name of matrix A.

B = Name of matrix B.

C = Name of matrix of eigenvectors stored row-wise.

D = Name of row matrix of eigenvalues,
 λ .

N1= The number of eigenvectors to be
calculated. The ordering of
eigenvectors and eigenvalues is
determined by the sign of N1 as
follows:

- a. If N1 is positive, eigenvalues are
arranged in descending order.
- b. If N1 is negative, eigenvalues are
arranged in ascending order.

N2= Eigenvector normalizing.

- a. If N2 is blank:

Eigenvectors are normalized so
that $[C][B][C]^T = [I]$

- b. If N2 is 1:

Eigenvalues are normalized so
that $[A] = [C]^T [\lambda] [C]$

SQREL

Square Root of Each Element

Each element in the matrix A is
replaced by the square root of itself.

INVEL

Inversion of Each Element

Each element in the matrix A is
replaced by the reciprocal of itself.

DELETE

Matrix Deletion

The matrix A is eliminated from core
storage.

DUPL

Matrix Duplication:

A = Name of matrix to be duplicated.

B = Name of matrix defined to be
identical with matrix A.

ENVEL

Envelope Value of Matrix

The maximum absolute value in each
row of matrix A is printed along with
its column number times an interval.

A = Name of matrix A.

Sl= Interval between columns.

RESPON

Numerical Integration of a Set of
Differential Equations:

$$\{\ddot{x}\} + 2\lambda [\omega] \{\dot{x}\} + [\omega^2] \{x\} = \{S\} P(t)$$

with initial conditions, $x(0) = \dot{x}(0) = 0$.

A = Name of a row matrix containing
the diagonal elements of matrix
 $[\omega]$. The dimension of A must
be $(1 \times n)$ where n is the number of
equations in the set.

B = Name of a column matrix containing
the elements of $\{S\}$. The dimension
of B must be $(n \times 1)$.

C = Name of a row matrix containing
the values of the function $P(t)$
evaluated at equal intervals, Δt :

$$P(0), P(\Delta t), P(2\Delta t), \dots, P(m\Delta t)$$

The dimension of C depends on the choice of Δt which must be small for accurate results. The size of Δt should be determined by actual numerical experimentation with the command.

D = Name of the output matrix containing the calculated values of the variables as shown in Figure 5.

N1= Output interval i. The values of the n unknowns, {x}, are printed at $i\Delta t, 2i\Delta t, 3i\Delta t, \dots$; if $i=1$, all of the values are printed.

S1= Value of the damping ratio, λ .

S2= Time increment, Δt , used in the numerical integration.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(i\Delta t), x_1(2i\Delta t), x_1(3i\Delta t), \dots \\ x_2(i\Delta t), x_2(2i\Delta t), x_2(3i\Delta t), \dots \\ \vdots \\ x_n(i\Delta t), x_n(2i\Delta t), x_n(3i\Delta t), \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

Fig. 5. OUTPUT MATRIX, D, FOR RESPON

FUNGN

Function Generation:

A = Name of matrix which defines a
function in terms of line segments

$X_1, Y_1; X_2, Y_2; \dots; X_n, Y_n \cdot (N \times 2)$

B = Name of matrix to be formed which
is composed of the y ordinates at
equal x ordinate intervals of the
function defined by matrix A.

N1= Number of y ordinates to be
generated. The first ordinate
will be equal to Y_1 .

S1= X ordinate interval.

FORMK

Forms a 2x2 Element Stiffness Matrix:

A = Name of matrix to be formed.

The line following the command is as
follows:

- a. Columns 1-12 Moment of inertia of
member, I.
- b. Columns 13-24 Effective shear
area of member, \bar{A} .
- c. Columns 25-36 Length of member, L.
- d. Columns 37-48 Modulus of
elasticity of member, E.

The shear modulus, G, is assumed to be
equal to $E/2.4$.

PUNCH

Punches Matrix onto Cards:

A = Name of matrix to be punched.

N1= Number of comment cards to be

punched as a heading for matrix A.

After the PUNCH command is issued, the next line contains the format elected by the user as follows:

(NNTRR.SS)

where

NN= Number of elements per card.

RR= Field width per element.

SS= Number of significant digits.

T = Type of data field. T must be a standard F or D Fortran format.

* READ

Loads Matrices from file FT04F001

The load operation card must have a 1. in S1. The last card must be a Continue Operation card.

* CONT

Continue Operation

S1= 1.

Indicates that all matrices in file FT04F001 have been loaded into IMIS.

* WRITE

Writes Matrix into File FT08F001:

A = Name of matrix to be written.

N1= Number of lines of remarks to be

written as a label for the matrix
A.

N2 must be equal to 1.

PLOT

Plots One to Four Curves Described by
Sets of Points Contained in Matrices
A, B, C, D:

A = First matrix to be plotted on one
graph. Plotted as a "+".

B = Second matrix to be plotted on
one graph. Plotted as a "*".

C = Third matrix to be plotted on one
graph. Plotted as a "O".

D = Fourth matrix to be plotted on one
graph. Plotted as a ".".

* N3= 1. Offline print indicator. Graph
will be stored in file FT08F001

N4= Number of lines of remarks to be
printed at bottom of graph.

Matrices to be plotted do not have to
have the same number of points. They
have to be entered as N by 2 matrices
with the first column the X co-ordin-
ates and the second column the Y co-
ordinates. When plotting more than
one curve on the same graph, a conflict
may arise if more than one curve passes

through the same point. The symbol printed at that point is determined by the following order: D, C, B and A.

POLFIT

Determines the Coefficients of CUPOL:

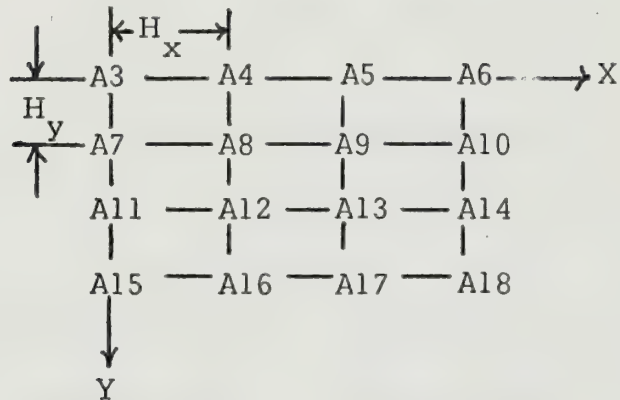
A = Input matrix. (18x1)

B = Output matrix of coefficients of
CUPOL, $(C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{16})$

where

$A(1) = H_x$

$A(2) = H_y$



and

$$CUPOL = C_1 X^3 Y^3 + C_2 X^3 Y^2 + C_3 X^3 Y + C_4 X^3 +$$

$$C_5 X^2 Y^3 + C_6 X^2 Y^2 + C_7 X^2 Y + C_8 X^2 +$$

$$C_9 X Y^3 + C_{10} X Y^2 + C_{11} X Y + C_{12} X +$$

$$C_{13} Y^3 + C_{14} Y^2 + C_{15} Y + C_{16}$$

CONTUR

Contour Maps CUPOL:

N2= Number of lines of comments.

N3= Input type indicator.

a. N3= Blank or 1.

A = Input matrix. Same as for
POLFIT command. (18x1)

B = Output matrix of coefficients
of CUPOL. (16x1)

b. N3= 2

A = Input matrix. (20x1)

A(1) = Lower bound of X.

A(2) = Upper bound of X.

A(3) = Lower bound of Y.

A(4) = Upper bound of Y.

A(5) through A(20) are the
coefficients of CUPOL.

* N4= Offline print indicator. Stores
contour map in file FT09F001.

ITGRAL

Integration of Functions Represented by Discrete Values or Polynomials:

A = Input matrix. (Rx1)

N3= Integration type indicator:

a. If N3= 1, Simpson's Rule for one
dimension. R must be even.

A(1) = H_x

A(2) through A(R) are evenly
spaced values of function.

- b. If $N3 = 2$, Simpson's Rule for two dimensions.

$$A(1) = H_x$$

$$A(2) = H_y$$

$A(3)$ through $A(R)$ are values of function entered row-wise as for POLFIT.

$$R = N^2 + 2, N \text{ must be odd.}$$

There must be the same number of values in both directions. H_x and H_y can be unequal.

- c. If $N3 = 3$, Gauss Quadrature for one dimension.

$$A(1) = \text{Lower bound of } X.$$

$$A(2) = \text{Upper bound of } X.$$

$A(3)$ through $A(14)$ are the coefficients of an 11th degree polynomial:

$$A_3 X^{11} + A_4 X^{10} + A_5 X^9 + A_6 X^8 + A_7 X^7 + A_8 X^6 +$$

$$A_9 X^5 + A_{10} X^4 + A_{11} X^3 + A_{12} X^2 + A_{13} X + A_{14}$$

- d. If $N3 = 4$, Gauss Quadrature for two dimensions.

$$A(1) = \text{Lower bound of } X.$$

$$A(2) = \text{Upper bound of } X.$$

$$A(3) = \text{Lower bound of } Y.$$

$A(4)$ = Upper bound of Y .

$A(5)$ through $A(20)$ are coefficients
of CUPOL.

IV. LIMITATIONS

A. SIZE AND NUMBER OF MATRICES

The storage available for all of the matrices in any problem is 80,000 bytes or 10,000 double words. This limit is arbitrary and controlled only by the total core storage available at any installation. For the naval Postgraduate School installation, 10,000 double words was selected in order to reduce turn around time in batch processing and reduce the size of the data set required for time sharing. The total number of matrices which can be stored is 100.

B. MATRIX NAMES

Each matrix is referred to by its name composed of one to six alphameric characters including blanks. The name is selected by the user when the matrix is first loaded or generated by an operation. If the name for a previously defined matrix is used later as a name of a new matrix, the former matrix is deleted before the operation is executed and is replaced by the new matrix. This is done so that there is only one matrix with a certain name at any one time.

C. PLOT

There are 200 points in the Y direction on the graph. The X direction has 130 points for the remote terminal printing and 160 points for the offline printer. The difference is due to the different number of lines per inch. The accuracy of the position of a point depends on the range in both the X and Y direction. The maximum error in the Y direction is the range of Y divided by 200. The maximum error in the X direction is

the range of X divided by either 130 for the remote terminal or 160 for the offline printer. If the X and Y ordinates of two or more points fall on the same nodal point on the graph, only one point will be plotted. If the points are from different matrices, the matrix hierarchy (see page 34) determines which will be plotted.

D. INTEGRATION

Integration by Simpson's Rule is restricted to equally spaced points in any one direction. The error is of the order of H_X^2 for integration in one dimension and of the order of H_X^2 times H_Y^2 for two dimensions. H_X does not have to equal H_Y but there has to be an odd number of points in any one direction. Integration by Gauss Quadrature for six Gauss ordinates is exact for all polynomials of degree eleven or less in one dimension and for CUPOL in two dimensions [Ref. 11]

E. POLFIT AND CONTUR

The polynomial, CUPOL, will pass through the values of the function at the nodal points of the grid but may not be a true representation in the space between nodal points. If the range of values of the function is less than 10^{-9} , a contour map will not be printed.

V. HOW TO CALL THE MATRIX INTERPRETIVE SYSTEM

A. TIME SHARING (IMIS VERSION)

At the Naval Postgraduate School, IMIS is stored in a library (AED) with the name, LIT, so that any number of users can use the system at any one time. In order to call LIT, it must be called as a subroutine. A Fortran program called IMIS has to be written as follows:

```
CALL LIT
```

```
STOP
```

```
END
```

There are two other libraries which must be loaded along with AED library in order to use LIT. This can be done with an executive program called SMIS as follows:

```
FORTRAN IMIS
```

```
GLOBAL LOADER TXTLIB AEDLIB SYSLIB
```

```
LOAD IMIS
```

```
START
```

SMIS is then executed with the command, \$ SMIS. The computer will then type out the executive program with each command preceded by a time. Next it will type

```
EXECUTION BEGINS ...
```

At this time you are in IMIS and ready to begin the first problem. The first command will be START.

B. BATCH PROCESSING (DSMIS VERSION)

The first card must be a job card for the batch processing system as follows:


```
//aaaznnmbJOB(nnnn,ssssFP,TTTT), 'IDENTIFICATION'
```

where

aaa = The first three letters of the user's last name.

z = Job sequence number

nnnn= User's number.

ssss= Project number.

TTTT= Student section or faculty number.

The next six cards are control cards. Card five is used only when using the punch command. The cards are as follows stating in column one:

```
//JOB LIBbDDbDSNAME=DSMIS.F59CI,UNIT=2314,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),
```

```
//bbbbbbbbbbbbbbVOLUME=SER=MARY
```

```
//bbEXECbPGM=DSMIS,REGION=160K
```

```
//FT06F001bDDbSYSOUT=A
```

```
//FT07F001bDDbSYSOUT=B
```

```
//FT05F001bDDb*
```

The "_b" is where blanks are left.

The problem deck follows with the first command a START command and the last a STOP command. The last card of the deck is a standard delimiter card:

```
/*
```

On the job request card, check the item marked DISK PACK under the SPECIAL INPUT heading and write in "MARY". If the punch command is being used, under the heading SPECIAL OUTPUT check the item marked PUNCHED CARDS.

VI. SAMPLE PROBLEMS

A. THE EIGEN SYSTEM

The matrix equation

$$[A] \{X\} = \lambda [B] \{X\}$$

where

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0 & -1.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.0 & 2.0 & -1.0 \\ 0.0 & -1.0 & 2.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$[B] = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 2.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

is to be solved. The entire sequence of events is as shown below. Everything written in lower case was typed by the operator. The computer response is in upper case.


```

start
      START
load  a          3      3
      LOAD  A
      3 ROWS,    3 COLUMNS
0.0  -1.0    0.0  -1.0  2.0  -1.0  0.0  -1.0  2.0
load  b          1      3
      LOAD  B
      1 ROWS,    3 COLUMNS
1.5  2.0    2.5
eigen a  b  c  ' d      3      1
      EIGEN A  B  C  D
      3
print c
      PRINT C

      1      2      3
1  -3.774271D-01  1.136139D  00-8.056459D-01.
2  -4.626117D-01  5.490667D-01  1.329088D  00
3  1.069364D  00  6.385240D-01  2.906204D-01

print d
      PRINT D

      1      2      3
1  1.505111D  00  5.934423D-01-2.985532D-01

```



```

trans c      ct
TRANS C      CT
zero x
ZERO X
3 ROWS,      3 COLUMNS
stodg x      d
STODG X      D
mult ct      x      ctx
MULT CT      X      CTX
mult ctx      c      a
MULT CTX     C      A
print a
PRINT A

```

```

1      2      3
1  -1.471323D-13-1.000000D 00 1.902783D-13
2  -1.000000D 00 2.000000D 00-1.000000D 00
3  1.902228D-13-1.000000D 00 2.000000D 00

```

```

stop STOP

```


B. CONTOUR MAP

A contour map for a surface described by the ordinates at the sixteen nodal points of the grid shown on page 47 is desired.

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} 10.0 & 12.0 & 8.0 & 10.0 \\ 12.0 & 11.0 & 9.0 & 8.0 \\ 8.0 & 9.0 & 11.0 & 12.0 \\ 10.0 & 8.0 & 12.0 & 10.0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$H_x = H_y = 1$$

The results are as follows:

start

START

load a

LOAD A

18 ROWS,

1.

1.

11.

12.

10.

10.

1 COLUMNS

12.

8.

10.

10.

18

1

12.

11.

9.

8.

8.

9.

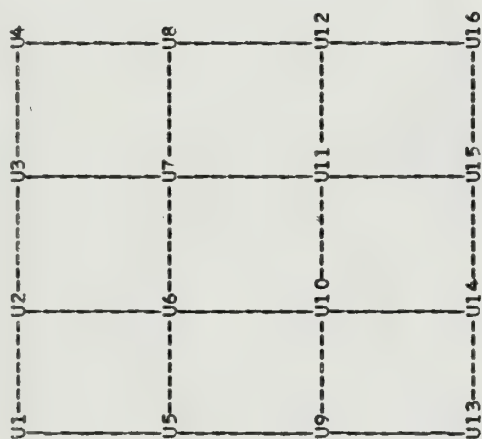
contura

b

CONTURA

B

THIS IS THE FIRST PAGE OUTPUT USING GRID POINTS AS INPUT.



U1 = 10.000000 U2 = 12.000000 U3 = 8.000000 U4 = 10.000000
 U5 = 12.000000 U6 = 11.000000 U7 = 9.000000 U8 = 8.000000
 U9 = 8.000000 U10 = 9.000000 U11 = 11.000000 U12 = 12.000000
 U13 = 10.000000 U14 = 8.000000 U15 = 12.000000 U16 = 10.000000

O= 7.0814463545 RANGE(0.708145D 01 0.129186D 02)
 A= 7.3733 B= 7.6652 C= 7.9570 D= 8.2489 E= 8.5407
 F= 8.8326 G= 9.1244 H= 9.4163 I= 9.7081 J= 10.0000
 O= 10.2919 R= 10.5837 S= 10.8756 T= 11.1674 U= 11.4593
 V= 11.7511 W= 12.0430 X= 12.3348 Y= 12.6267 Z= 12.9186

48

punch b
PUNCH B
(4f15.8)

stop STOP

The command
offline punch file ft07f001
will cause the matrix B to be punched onto cards with the
indicated format of four numbers per card with a field width
of 15 and 8 significant figures.

If the input for the contour map had been the coefficients
of CUPOL, the first page of output would have been as follows:

THIS IS THE FIRST PAGE OUTPUT COEFFICIENTS AS INPUT.

-0.333300 X3Y3	1.500000 X3Y2	-2.833000 X3Y	2.000000 X3
1.500000 X2Y3	-6.750000 X2Y2	12.750000 X2Y	-9.000000 X2
-2.833000 XY3	12.750000 XY2	-18.750000 XY	9.000000 X
2.000000 Y3	-9.000000 Y2	9.000000 Y	10.000000

Q=	7.0837699378	RANGE(0.708377D 01	0.129594D 02)		
A=	7.3776	B=	7.6713	C=	7.9651	D= 8.2589 E= 8.5527
F=	8.8465	G=	9.1402	H=	9.4340	I= 9.7278 J= 10.0216
Q=	10.3154	R=	10.6062	S=	10.9029	T= 11.1967 U= 11.4905
V=	11.7843	W=	12.0781	X=	12.3719	Y= 12.6656 Z= 12.9594

C. GRAPH

A plot of the function

$$x = e^{-15t} \sin(54.99t)$$

is desired from $t = 0.0$ to $t = 0.3$. The values were calculated in a separate program and the values of X were punched onto cards. They were prepared for offline reading into file FT04F001.

The first card is a standard CP67 offline read card as follows starting in column one.

CP67USERID_{bb}GUxxsss_{bbbbbb}TTTT

where

```
xx = Terminal number user will be using.
```

```
sssss= User's account number.
```

TTTT= User's name.

The second card is as follows:

OFFLINE_READ_FILE_FT04F001

The next card is a LOAD command card with a 1. in S1.

LOAD A	80	2	1.
--------	----	---	----

The matrix is punched onto cards row-wise with the same format as one of the options under IMIS and these cards follow the LOAD card. As many matrices as desired may be loaded in this manner. The last card is a continue card as follows:

CONT 1.

This card indicates that all matrices have been read from file FT04F001. The deck is then loaded into the computer.

After logging onto the time sharing system, the command to read the file is as follows:

offline read *

OFFLINE READ READ FILE FT04F001

IMIS is then executed and the sequence is as follows:

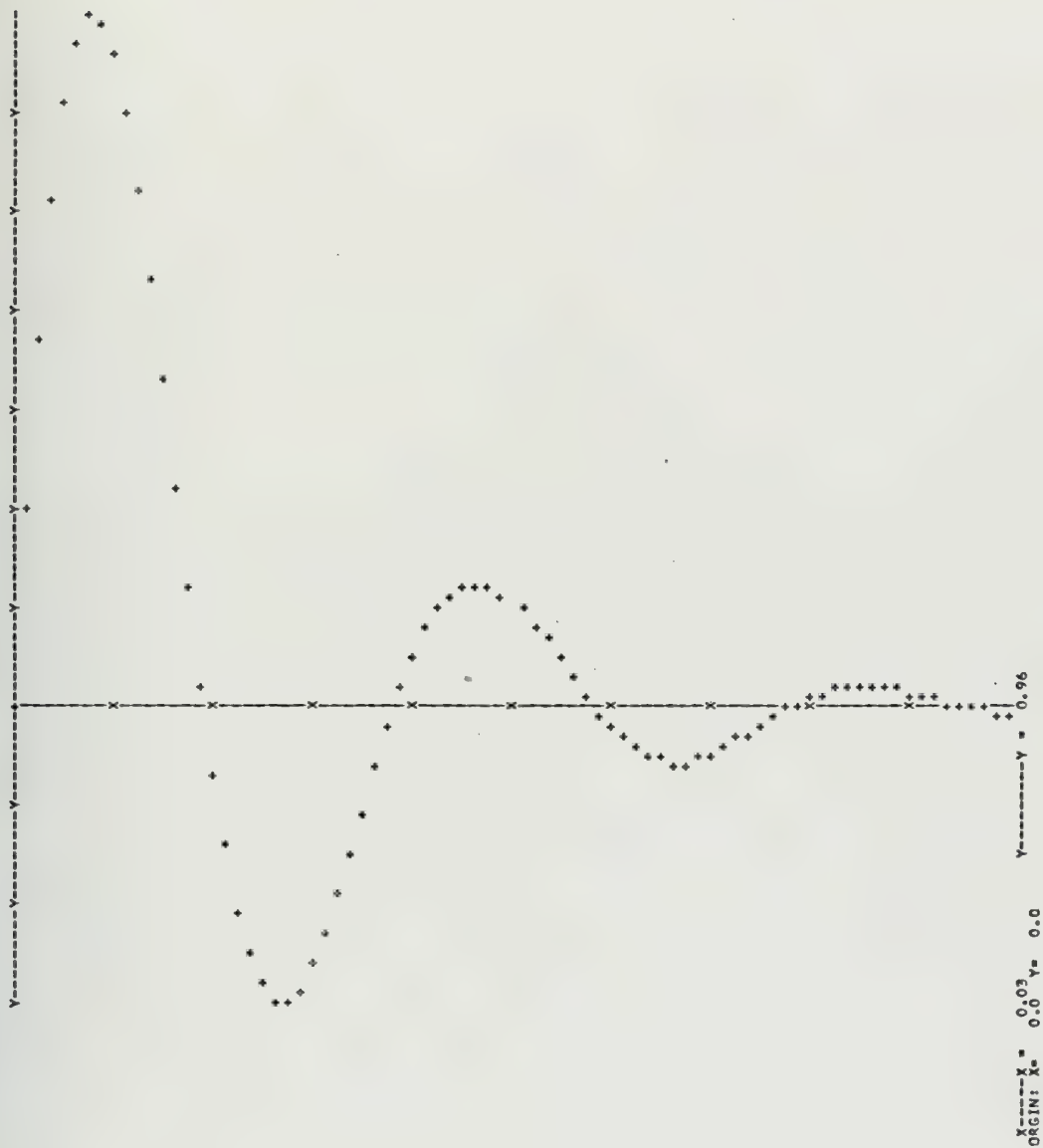
start

START
read

LOAD A
80 ROWS,
write a
WRITE A
plot a
PLOT A

2 COLUMNS

1



stop STOP

The command

OFFLINE PRINTCC FILE FT08F001

will cause the matrix A to be printed on the offline printer.

VII. IMPROVEMENTS

This system is an open ended system, i.e., any matrix operation with fewer than four matrix arguments, four integer arguments and two scalar arguments can be coded as a new command and added to the system. As coded this program is sequential. Each command is executed once after it is read, no facilities for automatic repetitive execution of one or more commands is included. Such a feature would be very useful if it could be implemented without introducing extraneous complexities to the language.

APPENDIX A COMPUTER PROGRAM

```

C
C
C
MAIN PROGRAM
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
1  ,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
2 ,NN(100),NW1(80)
INITIALIZATION
NSIZE=4
WRITE (6,99)
NUM=0
CALL SMIS1
FORMAT (IH1 )
99 STOP 1
END

```

```

C
C
C
SUBROUTINE MLIST(MM,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
SUBROUTINE TO LIST MATRIX
REAL*8 NAME,MM
COMMON NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
1 ,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
2 ,NN(100),NW1(80)
15 I=1
10 IF (NAME(I)-MM) 20,25,20
20 I=I+1
15 GO TO 15
CALL DELETE(MM,&5)
NUM=NUM+1
NROW(NUM)=NR
NCOL(NUM)=NC
NAME(NUM)=MM
NN(NUM)=NSIZE
NSIZE=NSIZE+NR*NC
IF (NUM-101) 45,40,45
40 CALL ERRER(6,&5)
45 IF(10001-NSIZE) 50,60,60
50 CALL ERRER(5,&5)
60 RETURN
END

```



```

IT000450
LIT000450
LIT000470
LIT000490
LIT000510
LIT000530
LIT000550
LIT000570
LIT000590
LIT000610
LIT000630
LIT000650
LIT000670
LIT000690
LIT000710
LIT000730
LIT000750
LIT000770
LIT000790
LIT000810
LIT000830
LIT000850
LIT000870
LIT000890
LIT000910
LIT000930

```

```

SUBROUTINE SMIS1
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  1 XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80),NROW(100),NCOL(100)
  2 ,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
  3 NN(100),NW1(80)
  4 REAL*8 NOPER,NSTART,LISTOP
  5 DIMENSION OPLIST(50),LISTOP(50),HED(10),FMT(10)
  6 EQUIVALENCE (OPLIST(1),LISTOP(1)),(OPER,NOPER),(NSTART,START)

LIST OF OPERATIONS

DATA OPLIST/8HZZZZZZ, 8HPRINT, 8HZERO, 8HDELETE, 8HDOUPL,
1,8HADD, 8HSUB, 8HSCALE, 8HMULT, 8HINVERT, 8HTRANS,
2,8HSTOSM, 8HRMVSM, 8HWRITE, 8HREAD, 8HSTART, 8HREWIN,
3,8HEIGEN, 8HRESPON, 8HFUNGN, 8HSQREL, 8HINVEL, 8HSTOP,
4,8HENVEL, 8HADDSM, 8HREMARK, 8HSYMINV, 8HFORMK, 8HLOG,
5,8HSTODG, 8HRMVDG, 8HLOAD, 8HCONT, 8HPLOT,
6,8HITGRAL, 8HCONTUR, 8HPUNCH, 8HSTART,
7XZR/8H,
9 CONTINUE
OPER=XZR
XA=XZR
XB=XZR
XC=XZR
XD=XZR
DO 1 I=1,80
W1(I)=0.0D0
W2(I)=0.0D0
W3(I)=0.0D0
W4(I)=0.0D0
1 NW1(I)=0
DO 2 I=1,10000
A(I)=0.0D0
2 DO 3 I=1,100
NROW(I)=0
NCOL(I)=0
NN(I)=0

READ AND PRINT OF CONTROL INFORMATION

3 XNAME(I)=XZR
4 NUMOP=39
5 CONTINUE
6 READ(5,101) OPER,XA,XB,XC,XD,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,SCAL1,SCAL2
7 IF (NSTART-NOPER) 7,6,7
8 IF (SCAL1-1.0) 28,6,28
9 IF (SCAL1-1.0) 28,6,28
10 CALL ERROR(10,85)

```

```

CC
CC
CC

```



```

C      DELETE OPERATION
C      140 CALL DELETE(XA,&5)
C          GO TO 5
C
C      DUPLICATION OF MATRIX
C      150 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
C          NB=NX-1
C          CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          NA=NX-1
C          NS=NR*NC
C          DO 155 I=1,NS
C              J=I+NB
C              K=I+NA
C              155 A(J)=A(K)
C          GO TO 5
C
C      ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION OF MATRICES
C      160 TAG=1.0
C          GO TO 171
C      170 TAG=-1.0
C      171 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          NA=NX-1
C          NNR=NR
C          NNC=NC
C          CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
C          NB=NX-1
C          IF(NR>NNR) 173,172,173
C          IF(NC>NNC) 173,174,173
C      172 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
C      173
C      174 NS=NR*NC
C      175 DO 176 I=1,NS
C          J=I+NA
C          K=I+NB
C          176 A(J)=A(J)+TAG*A(K)
C          GO TO 5
C
C      SCALAR MULTIPLICATION
C      180 WRITE(6,103) SCAL1
C          CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C          NA=NX
C          NB=NX-1+NR*NC
C          DO 185 I=NA,NB
C              185 A(I)=SCAL1*A(I)

```



```

C
C
C
GO TO 5
MATRIX MULTIPLICATION
190 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NRA=NR
NCA=NC
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NRB=NR
NCB=NC
191 IF(NCA-NRB) 191,192,191
192 CALL ERROR(1,&5)
NR=NRA
CALL MLIST(XC,&5)
ND=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MULT(NRA,A(NA),NCA,A(NB),NCB,A(ND))
GO TO 5
C
C
C
MATRIX INVERSION
200 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
IF(NR-NC) 201,202,201
201 CALL ERROR(1,&5)
202 CALL INVERT(A(NA),W3(1),NW1(1),NR)
GO TO 5
C
C
C
MATRIX TRANSPOSE
210 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NRA=NR
NR=NC
NC=NRA
CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL TRANS(A(NA),A(NB),NRA,NC)
GO TO 5
C
C
C
STORE SUBMATRIX
220 NTAG=1
221 J=NR

```

```

1890
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
2080
2090
2100
2110
2120
2130
2140
2150
2160
2170
2180
2190
2200
2210
2220
2230
2240
2250
2260
2270
2280
2290
2300
2310
2320
2330
2340
2350
2360

```



```

C      K=NC
C      CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
C      GO TO 235
C
C      REMOVE SUBMATRIX
C
C      230 J=NR
C      K=NC
C      NR=NNR
C      NC=NNC
C      WRITE(6,102) NR,NC
C      NTAG=0
C      CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
C      235 WRITE(6,104) J,K
C      NB=NX
C      NRB=NR
C      NCB=NC
C      CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C      NA=NX
C      NRA=NR
C      NCA=NC
C      CALL STOSM(A(NA),A(NB),NRA,NCA,NRB,NCB,J,K,NTAG)
C      GO TO 5
C
C      WRITE MATRIX IN FILE FT08F001
C
C      240 IF(NNR-1) 122,124,122
C      122 CALL ERRER(11,&5)
C      124 WRITE(8,111) XA
C      GO TO 123
C
C      READ MATRIX FROM FILE FT04F001
C
C      250 GO TO 27
C      START
C
C      260 NSIZE=4
C      NUM=0
C      GO TO 9
C
C      REWIND TAPE NR
C
C      270 CALL ERRER(9,&5)
C      EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS
C
C      280 M=NR

```

```

TT02370
TT02380
TT02390
TT02400
TT02410
TT02420
TT02430
TT02440
TT02450
TT02460
TT02470
TT02480
TT02490
TT02500
TT02510
TT02520
TT02530
TT02540
TT02550
TT02560
TT02570
TT02580
TT02590
TT02600
TT02610
TT02620
TT02630
TT02640
TT02650
TT02660
TT02670
TT02680
TT02690
TT02700
TT02710
TT02720
TT02730
TT02740
TT02750
TT02760
TT02770
TT02780
TT02790
TT02800
TT02810
TT02820
TT02830
TT02840

```



```

N2=NC MFIND(XA,&5)
CALL (NR-NC) 281,282,281
CALL ERROR(1,&5)
281 N=NR
282 NEV=N
NR=1 MLIST(XD,&5)
NR=1 ABS(M)
CALL MLIST(XC,&5)
NE=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MFIND(XD,&5)
ND=NX
WRITE(6,107) M
CALL EIG(A(NA),A(NB),A(NE),A(ND),NEV,M,N2,N)
GO TO 5

C RESPONSE CALCULATION
C
C 290 N=NR
WRITE(6,107) N,SCAL1,SCAL2
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
M=NC
CALL MFIND(XC,&5)
NC=NC/N
NR=M
CALL MLIST(XD,&5)
ND=NX
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
CALL MFIND(XC,&5)
NNC=NX
NTAG=1
IF(NR-1) 396,394,396
394 NTAG=0
396 L=NC
CALL RESPON(A(NA),A(NB),A(NNC),A(ND),M,N,L,SCAL1,SCAL2,NTAG)
GO TO 5

C FUNCTION GENERATION
C
C 300 N=NR

```

```

LIT02850
LIT02860
LIT02870
LIT02880
LIT02890
LIT02900
LIT02910
LIT02920
LIT02930
LIT02940
LIT02950
LIT02960
LIT02970
LIT02980
LIT02990
LIT03000
LIT03010
LIT03020
LIT03030
LIT03040
LIT03050
LIT03060
LIT03070
LIT03080
LIT03090
LIT03100
LIT03110
LIT03120
LIT03130
LIT03140
LIT03150
LIT03160
LIT03170
LIT03180
LIT03190
LIT03200
LIT03210
LIT03220
LIT03230
LIT03240
LIT03250
LIT03260
LIT03270
LIT03280
LIT03290
LIT03300
LIT03310
LIT03320

```



```

WRITE(6,107) N,SCALL
NR=1
NC=N
CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
K=NX
NH=NX+N-1
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
L=NX
TIM=A(L)
GO TO 302
301 IF (A(L)-TIM) 302,302,306
302 DT=A(L+2)-A(L)
DP=A(L+3)-A(L+1)
L=L+2
IF (DT) 304,302,305
304 CALL ERRER(I,&5)
305 SLOPE=DP/DT
306 A(K)=A(L-1)+(TIM -A(L-2))*SLOPE
308 TIM=TIM+SCALL
K=K+1
IF (NH-K) 5,301,301
C
C
C SQUARE ROOT OF EACH ELEMENT
310 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
NB=NA+NR*NC-1
DO 315 K=NA,NB
315 A(K)=DSQRT(A(K))
GO TO 5
C
C
C INVERSION OF EACH ELEMENT
320 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
NB=NA+NR*NC-1
DO 325 K=NA,NB
325 A(K)=1./A(K)
GO TO 5
330 RETURN
C
C
C ENVELOPE VALUES OF MATRIX
340 WRITE(6,101) XB
K=2
GO TO 361
341 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX

```

```

IT033330
IT033340
IT033350
IT033360
IT033370
IT033380
IT033390
IT033400
IT033410
IT033420
IT033430
IT033440
IT033450
IT033460
IT033470
IT033480
IT033490
IT033500
IT033510
IT033520
IT033530
IT033540
IT033550
IT033560
IT033570
IT033580
IT033590
IT033600
IT033610
IT033620
IT033630
IT033640
IT033650
IT033660
IT033670
IT033680
IT033690
IT033700
IT033710
IT033720
IT033730
IT033740
IT033750
IT033760
IT033770
IT033780
IT033790
IT033800

```



```

NC=2
CALL MLIST(XA,&5)
NA=NX
CALL FORMK(A(NA))
GO TO 5

```

```

TAKES A LOG OF A MATRIX

```

```

390 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
   IH=NX-1+NR*NC
   IL=NX
   DO 395 I=IL,IH
395  A(I)=DLOG(A(I))
   GO TO 5

```

```

STORES ROW (B) ON DIAGONAL OF (A)

```

```

400 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
   K=NX
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
   IL=NX
   IH=NX-1+NC
   DO 405 I=IL,IH
405  A(K)=A(I)
   K=K+NC+1
   GO TO 5

```

```

REMOVES ROW (B) FROM DIAGONAL OF (A)

```

```

410 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
   NR=1
CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
   IL=NX
   IH=NX-1+NC
CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
   K=NX
   DO 415 I=IL,IH
415  A(I)=A(K)
   K=K+NC+1
   GO TO 5

```

```

MULTIPLIES A BY B(1,1)

```

```

420 CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
   I=NX
   SCAL1=A(I)
   GO TO 180

```

```

LIT04290
LIT04300
LIT04310
LIT04320
LIT04330
LIT04340
LIT04350
LIT04360
LIT04370
LIT04380
LIT04390
LIT04400
LIT04410
LIT04420
LIT04430
LIT04440
LIT04450
LIT04460
LIT04470
LIT04480
LIT04490
LIT04500
LIT04510
LIT04520
LIT04530
LIT04540
LIT04550
LIT04560
LIT04570
LIT04580
LIT04590
LIT04600
LIT04610
LIT04620
LIT04630
LIT04640
LIT04650
LIT04660
LIT04670
LIT04680
LIT04690
LIT04700
LIT04710
LIT04720
LIT04730
LIT04740
LIT04750
LIT04760

```


C C PLOT OPERATION

```

450 INR=NNR
    NAA=0.0
    NAB=0.0
    NAC=0.0
    NBA=0.0
    NBB=0.0
    NBC=0.0
    CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
    NA=NX
    NB=NA+NC*NR-1
    IF(XB.EQ.XZR) GO TO 451
    CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
    NAA=NX
    NBA=NAA+NC*NR-1
    IF(XC.EQ.XZR) GO TO 451
    CALL MFIND(XC,&5)
    NAB=NX
    NBB=NAB+NC*NR-1
    IF(XD.EQ.XZR) GO TO 451
    CALL MFIND(XD,&5)
    NAC=NX
    NBC=NAC+NC*NR-1
    CALL PLOT(NA,NB,NAA,NAB,NAC,NBA,NBB,NBC,INR)
451 IF(NNC) 455,455,454
454 IF(INR) 456,456,457
456 DO 458 JJ=1,NNC
458 READ(5,105) HED
    GO TO 5
457 DO 459 JJ=1,NNC
459 READ(5,105) HED
455 WRITE(8,110) HED
    GO TO 5

```

C C C INTEGRATION OPERATION

```

460 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
    NA=NX
    INR=NNR
    CALL ITGRAL(NA,INR)
    GO TO 5

```

C C C CONTUR OPERATION

```

470 NOC=NC
    IF(NNR.EQ.0) NNR=1
    IF(NNC.EQ.0) NNC=1

```

T04770
 LIT04780
 LIT04790
 LIT04800
 LIT04810
 LIT04820
 LIT04830
 LIT04840
 LIT04850
 LIT04860
 LIT04870
 LIT04880
 LIT04890
 LIT04900
 LIT04910
 LIT04920
 LIT04930
 LIT04940
 LIT04950
 LIT04960
 LIT04970
 LIT04980
 LIT04990
 LIT05000
 LIT05010
 LIT05020
 LIT05030
 LIT05040
 LIT05050
 LIT05060
 LIT05070
 LIT05080
 LIT05090
 LIT05100
 LIT05110
 LIT05120
 LIT05130
 LIT05140
 LIT05150
 LIT05160
 LIT05170
 LIT05180
 LIT05190
 LIT05200
 LIT05210
 LIT05220
 LIT05230
 LIT05240


```

IIT052250
IIT052260
IIT052270
IIT052280
IIT052290
IIT052300
IIT052310
IIT052320
IIT052330
IIT052340
IIT052350
IIT052360
IIT052370
IIT052380
IIT052390
IIT052400
IIT052410
IIT052420
IIT052430
IIT052440
IIT052450
IIT052460
IIT052470
IIT052480
IIT052490
IIT052500
IIT052510
IIT052520
IIT052530
IIT052540
IIT052550
IIT052560
IIT052570
IIT052580
IIT052590
IIT052600
IIT052610
IIT052620
IIT052630
IIT052640
IIT052650
IIT052660

```

```

NAR=NNR
NAC=NNC
IF(NOC.LT.1) GO TO 474
DO 471 I=1,NOC
READ(5,105) HED
GO TO (471,472),NAC
472 WRITE(8,110) HED
471 CONTINUE
474 CALL CONTUR(XA,XB,NAR,NAC,NOC)
GO TO 5

C      POLYNOMIAL FIT OPERATION
C
C      480 CALL POLFIT(XA,XB,&5)
C      GO TO 5

C      PUNCH OPERATION
C
C      490 READ(5,105) FMT
C      IF(NR.EQ.0) GO TO 491
C      DO 492 J=1,NR
C      READ(5,105) HED
C      492 WRITE(7,105) HED
C      491 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
C      NA=NX
C      NB=NA-1+NR*NC
C      WRITE(7,FMT) (A(I),I=NA,NB)
C      GO TO 5
C      99 FORMAT(1H1)
C      100 FORMAT(5X,5A6)
C      101 FORMAT(5A6,4I6,2F6.0)
C      102 FORMAT(1I6,6H ROWS, 1I6, 8H COLUMNS )
C      103 FORMAT(9H SCALAR=1PD15.7)
C      104 FORMAT(12H ROW NUMBER 14,18H, COLUMN NUMBER 14)
C      105 FORMAT(10A8)
C      106 FORMAT(11H TAPE UNIT 13)
C      107 FORMAT(1I6,2F12.5)
C      108 FORMAT(1I6,1F15.5,1PD18.7)
C      109 FORMAT(1H0)
C      110 FORMAT(2X,10A8)
C      111 FORMAT(10X,1A6)
C      END

```



```

SUBROUTINE APRINT( A, NR, NC, NNR)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1), NCOL(8)
DOUBLE PRECISION A

```

C
C
C

```

PRINT OPERATION

```

```

IF(NNR.EQ.1) GO TO 60

```

```

DO 50 M=1, NC, 8

```

```

NN=NC-M

```

```

IF (NN-7) 40,40,35

```

35
40

```

NN=7
MM=NN+1

```

```

DO 45 N=1, MM

```

45

```

NCOL(N)=M-1+N (NCOL(N), N=1, MM)

```

```

WRITE(6,101) (NCOL(N), N=1, MM)

```

```

DO 50 N=1, NR

```

```

NL=M+(N-1)*NC

```

```

NH=NL+NN

```

50

```

WRITE(6,100) (N,(A(I), I=NL, NH))

```

```

RETURN

```

60

```

DO 61 M=1, NC, 8

```

```

NN=NC-M

```

62

```

IF(NN-7) 63,63,62

```

63

```

NN=7
MM=NN+1

```

```

DO 64 N=1, MM

```

```

NCOL(N)=M-1+N (NCOL(N), N=1, MM)

```

```

WRITE(8,101) (NCOL(N), N=1, MM)

```

```

DO 61 N=1, NR

```

```

NL=M+(N-1)*NC

```

```

NH=NL+NN

```

61

```

WRITE(8,100) (N,(A(I), I=NL, NH))

```

```

WRITE(8,102)

```

```

RETURN

```

```

FORMAT(2X,1I6,2X,8(1PD13.6))

```

100

101

102

103

END

```

SUBROUTINE ERROR(N,*)

```

```

IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)

```

```

REAL*8 NSTART, NOPER

```

```

COMMON

```

1 XNAME(100), A(10000), W1(80), W2(80), W3(80), W4(80)

2, NN(100), NW1(80)

NSIZE, NUM, NX, NR, NC, NNR, NNC, NDUM, NROW(100), NCOL(100)

LIT05670
LIT05680
LIT05690
LIT05700
LIT05710
LIT05720
LIT05730
LIT05740
LIT05750
LIT05760
LIT05770
LIT05780
LIT05790
LIT05800
LIT05810
LIT05820
LIT05830
LIT05840
LIT05850
LIT05860
LIT05870
LIT05880
LIT05890
LIT05900
LIT05910
LIT05920
LIT05930
LIT05940
LIT05950
LIT05960
LIT05970
LIT05980
LIT05990
LIT06000
LIT06010
LIT06020
LIT06030
LIT06040
LIT06050
LIT06060

LIT06070
LIT06080
LIT06090
LIT06100
LIT06110
LIT06120


```

      GO TO (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11),N
1  WRITE(6,101)
2  WRITE(6,102)
3  WRITE(6,103)
4  WRITE(6,104)
5  WRITE(6,105)
6  WRITE(6,106)
7  WRITE(6,107)
8  WRITE(6,108)
9  WRITE(6,109)
   GO TO 100
10 WRITE(6,110)
   GO TO 100
11 WRITE(6,111)
100 RETURN
101 FORMAT(1H1,4X,6H START)
102 FORMAT(27H MATRICES INCOMPATIBLE)
103 FORMAT(27H MATRIX UNDEFINED)
104 FORMAT(27H OPERATION UNDEFINELY DEFINED)
105 FORMAT(27H MATRIX PREVIOUSLY DEFINED)
106 FORMAT(27H STORAGE EXCEEDED)
107 FORMAT(27H OVER 100 MATRICES IN CORE)
108 FORMAT(27H ERROR IN EIGEN SUBROUTINE)
109 FORMAT(27H ERROR IN LOAD OPERATION)
110 FORMAT(27H ERROR IN READ OPERATION)
111 FORMAT(27H ERROR IN WRITE OPERATION)
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE FORMK(A)
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION A(1)
  DOUBLE PRECISION A
  READ(5,100) XI,XA,XL,XE
  WRITE(6,200) XI,XA,XL,XE
  B=14.04*XI/(XA*XL**2)
  S=2.0*XE*XI/((1.0+2.0*B)*XL)

```

```

LIT06130
LIT06140
LIT06150
LIT06160
LIT06170
LIT06180
LIT06190
LIT06200
LIT06210
LIT06220
LIT06230
LIT06240
LIT06250
LIT06260
LIT06270
LIT06280
LIT06290
LIT06300
LIT06310
LIT06320
LIT06330
LIT06340
LIT06350
LIT06360
LIT06370
LIT06380
LIT06390
LIT06400
LIT06410
LIT06420
LIT06430
LIT06440
LIT06450
LIT06460
LIT06470
LIT06480
LIT06490
LIT06500

```

```

LIT06510
LIT06520
LIT06530
LIT06540
LIT06550
LIT06560
LIT06570
LIT06580

```


LIT06590
LIT06600
LIT06610
LIT06620
LIT06630
LIT06640
LIT06650
LIT06660

```

A(1)=S*(2.+B)
A(2)=S*(1.-B)
A(3)=A(2)
A(4)=A(1)
RETURN (4F12.0)
100 FORMAT (3H I=F12.0,5H, A=F12.0,1,5H, L=F12.0,1,5H, E=F12.0,1)
200 END

```

LIT06670
LIT06680
LIT06690
LIT06700
LIT06710
LIT06720
LIT06730
LIT06740
LIT06750
LIT06760
LIT06770
LIT06780
LIT06790
LIT06800
LIT06810
LIT06820
LIT06830
LIT06840
LIT06850
LIT06860
LIT06870
LIT06880
LIT06890
LIT06900
LIT06910
LIT06920
LIT06930
LIT06940
LIT06950
LIT06960
LIT06970
LIT06980
LIT06990
LIT07000

```

SUBROUTINE LOAD( A, NR, NC, NFMT, SCAL1, *)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A
LOAD OPERATION
IF(NFMT.GT.4) CALL ERROR(8,&5)
NS=NR*NC
IF(NFMT.EQ.0) NFMT=1
IF(SCAL1.EQ.1.0) GO TO 14
GO TO (10,11,12,13),NFMT
10 READ(5,100) (A(I),I=1,NS)
11 GO TO 15
11 READ(5,101) (A(I),I=1,NS)
12 GO TO 15
12 READ(5,102) (A(I),I=1,NS)
13 READ(5,103) (A(I),I=1,NS)
14 GO TO 15
14 GO TO (20,21,22,23),NFMT
20 READ(4,100) (A(I),I=1,NS)
21 GO TO 15
21 READ(4,101) (A(I),I=1,NS)
22 GO TO 15
22 READ(4,102) (A(I),I=1,NS)
23 GO TO 15
23 READ(4,103) (A(I),I=1,NS)
15 RETURN
100 FORMAT (12F6.0)
101 FORMAT (6F12.0)
102 FORMAT (4F18.0)
103 FORMAT (3F24.0)
END

```

C
C
C


```

SUBROUTINE MFIND(MM,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  1,NN(100),NW1(80)
  2,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)

```

CC

SUBROUTINE TO FIND LOCATION AND SIZE OF MATRIX XX

```

REAL*8 NAME,MM
I=1
15 IF((NUM-I).LT.0) CALL ERROR(2,&5)
10 IF (NAME(I)-MM) 20,30,20
20 I=I+1
GO TO 15
30 NR=NROW(I)
NC=NCOL(I)
NX=NN(I)
RETURN
5 END

```

```

SUBROUTINE DELETE(MM,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)

```

CC

SUBROUTINE TO DELETE MATRIX MM

```

REAL*8 NAME,MM
COMMON
  NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  1,NN(100),NW1(80)
  2,NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
I=1
15 IF (NUM-I) 40,10,10
40 CALL ERROR(2,&5)
10 IF (NAME(I)-MM) 20,30,20
20 I=I+1
GO TO 15
30 NX=NN(I)
NUM=NUM-1
NS=NROW(I)*NCOL(I)
NSIZE=NSIZE-NS
DO 50 J=1,NUM
  NAME(J)=NAME(J+1)
  NROW(J)=NROW(J+1)
  NCOL(J)=NCOL(J+1)
  NN(J)=NN(J+1)-NS
50 DO 60 J=NX,NSIZE
  I=J+NS

```



```

60 A(J)=A(I)
   RETURN
5   RETURN 1
   END

```

```

LIT07470
LIT07480
LIT07490
LIT07500

```

```

SUBROUTINE MULT(NRA,A,NCA,B,NCB,C)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1),C(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,C

```

```

LIT07510
LIT07520
LIT07530
LIT07540
LIT07550
LIT07560
LIT07570
LIT07580
LIT07590
LIT07600
LIT07610
LIT07620
LIT07630
LIT07640
LIT07650
LIT07660
LIT07670
LIT07680
LIT07690
LIT07700

```

```

      MATRIX MULTIPLICATION

```

```

K=1
DO 200 I=1,NRA
  NN=(I-1)*NCA+1
  NH=NN-1+NCA
  DO 200 J=1,NCB
    MM=J
    C(K)=0.000
    DO 100 L=NN,NH
      C(K)=C(K)+A(L)*B(MM)
    MM=MM+NCB
    K=K+1
  200 RETURN
END

```

```

100
200

```

```

CC

```

```

SUBROUTINE TRANS(A,B,NR,NC)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1),B(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,B

```

```

LIT07710
LIT07720
LIT07730
LIT07740
LIT07750
LIT07760
LIT07770
LIT07780
LIT07790
LIT07800
LIT07810
LIT07820
LIT07830
LIT07840
LIT07850
LIT07860

```

```

      MATRIX TRANSPOSE

```

```

K=1
DO 100 I=1,NC
  L=I
  DO 100 J=1,NR
    B(K)=A(L)
    L=L+NC
    K=K+1
  100 RETURN
END

```

```

100

```

```

CC

```



```

SUBROUTINE INVERT(A,C,M,N)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(1),C(1),M(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION A,C

```

GENERAL MATRIX INVERSION SUBROUTINE

```

90 DO 90 I=1,N
M(I)=1
DO 140 I=1,N

```

LOCATE LARGEST ELEMENT

```

D=0.0D0
DO 112 L=1,N
IF (M(L)) 100,100,112
J=L
DO 110 K=1,N
IF (M(K)) 103,103,108
IF (DABS(D)-DABS(A(J))) 105,105,108
LD=L
KD=K
D=A(J)
J=J+N
CONTINUE

```

INTERCHANGE COLUMNS

```

TEMP=-M(LD)
M(LD)=M(KD)
M(KD)=TEMP
L=LD
K=KD
DO 114 J=1,N
C(J)=A(L)
A(L)=A(K)
A(K)=C(J)
L=L+N
K=K+N

```

DIVIDE ROW BY LARGEST ELEMENT

```

NR=(KD-1)*N+1
NH=NR+N-1
DO 115 K=NR,NH
A(K)=-A(K)/D

```


REDUCE REMAINING ROWS AND COLUMNS

C C

```

L=1
DO 135 J=1,N
  IF (J-KD) 130,125,130
  L=L+N
125 GO TO 135
130 DO 134 K=NR,NH
  A(L)=A(L)+C(J)*A(K)
  L=L+1
134 CONTINUE
135

```

C C C

REDUCE COLUMN

```

C(KD)=1.0DC
J=KD
DO 140 K=1,N
  A(J)=C(K)/D
  J=J+N
140

```

C C C

INTERCHANGE ROWS

```

DO 200 I=1,N
  L=0
  L=L+1
  IF (M(L)-I) 150,160,150
150 K=(L-1)*N+1
160 J=(I-1)*N+1
  M(L)=M(I)
  M(I)=I
  DO 200 LL=1,N
    TEMP=A(K)
    A(K)=A(J)
    A(J)=TEMP
    J=J+1
    K=K+1
  200 RETURN
END

```

C C C

SYMMETRICAL MATRIX INVERSION

LP=N

```

SUBROUTINE SYMINV(A,N,B,C)
  IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
  DIMENSION A(1),B(1),C(1)
  DOUBLE PRECISION A,B,C

```

LIT08350
 LIT08360
 LIT08370
 LIT08380
 LIT08390
 LIT08400
 LIT08410
 LIT08420
 LIT08430
 LIT08440
 LIT08450
 LIT08460
 LIT08470
 LIT08480
 LIT08490
 LIT08500
 LIT08510
 LIT08520
 LIT08530
 LIT08540
 LIT08550
 LIT08560
 LIT08570
 LIT08580
 LIT08590
 LIT08600
 LIT08610
 LIT08620
 LIT08630
 LIT08640
 LIT08650
 LIT08660
 LIT08670
 LIT08680
 LIT08690
 LIT08700
 LIT08710
 LIT08720

LIT08730
 LIT08740
 LIT08750
 LIT08760
 LIT08770
 LIT08780
 LIT08790
 LIT08800


```

DO 10 I=2,LP
DO 10 J=I,LP
ICOL=J+LP*(I-2)
IF(A(ICOL)NEO(A(IROW))) WRITE(6,1000)
A(ICOL)=O.5DO*(A(ICOL)+A(IROW))
A(IROW)=A(ICOL)
1000 FORMAT(/,54H **** WARNING THE INPUT MATRIX TO SYMINV WAS NOT SYMMETRIC ****)
/ , 54H ****
DO 140 I=1,N
NR=(I-1)*N
DO 100 J=1,N
K=NR+J
100 B(J)=A(K)
D=B(I)
DO 110 J=1,N
C(J)=-B(J)/D
110 L=1
DO 130 J=1,N
M=L
DO 120 K=J,N
A(L)=A(L)+B(J)*C(K)
A(M)=A(L)
M=M+N
L=L+1
120 L=L+J
130 C(I)=-1.0DO/D
M=I
DO 140 J=1,N
K=NR+J
A(K)=C(J)
A(M)=C(J)
140 M=M+N
NS=N#N
DO 150 J=1,NS
A(J)=-A(J)
150 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE STOSM(A,B,NRA,NCA,NRB,NCB,NR,NC,NTAG,*)

```

```

IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)

```

```

DIMENSION A(1),B(1)

```

```

DOUBLE PRECISION A,B

```

```

SUBROUTINE TO STORE OR REMOVE A SUBMATRIX

```

CC


```

50 IF (NRA+1-NR-NRB) 60,50,50
60 IF (NCA+1-NC-NCB) 60,70,70
70 CALL ERRER(1,&5)
DO 100 I=1,NRB
K=(NC-1)+(NR+I-2)*NCA
L=(I-1)*NCB
DO 100 J=1,NCB
N=K+J
M=L+J
IF (NTAG) 75,90,80
75 A(N)=A(N)+B(M)
80 GO TO 100
80 A(N)=B(M)
90 GO TO 100
90 B(M)=A(N)
100 CONTINUE
RETURN 1
5 END

```

```

SUBROUTINE RESPON(W,XM,P,X,NM,NT,L,DAMP,DT,NTAG)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION W(1),XM(1),P(1),X(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION W,XM,P,X,DAMP,DT

```

RESPONSE PROGRAM

```

K=1
C1=DT/2.0D0
C2=C1*DT/3.0D0
C3=C2*2.0D0
DO 160 N=1,NM
NOUT=NT+1
C4=W(N)**2
C5= DAMP*W(N)*2.0D0
F= C1*C5+C2*C4+1.0D0
DISP=0.0D0
VEL=0.0D0
IL=1*(N-1)*NTAG+1
ACEL=P(IL)*XM(N)
IL=IL+1
IH=IL+L-2
DO 160 I=IL,IH
A=VEL+CI*ACEL+C3*ACEL
B=DISP+DT*VEL
ACEL=(P(I)*XM(N)-C5*A-C4*B)/F
VEL=A+C1*ACEL

```

CC

TC9270
 LIT09280
 LIT09290
 LIT09300
 LIT09310
 LIT09320
 LIT09330
 LIT09340
 LIT09350
 LIT09360
 LIT09370
 LIT09380
 LIT09390
 LIT09400
 LIT09410
 LIT09420
 LIT09430
 LIT09440
 LIT09450

LIT09460
 LIT09470
 LIT09480
 LIT09490
 LIT09500
 LIT09510
 LIT09520
 LIT09530
 LIT09540
 LIT09550
 LIT09560
 LIT09570
 LIT09580
 LIT09590
 LIT09600
 LIT09610
 LIT09620
 LIT09630
 LIT09640
 LIT09650
 LIT09660
 LIT09670
 LIT09680
 LIT09690
 LIT09700
 LIT09710
 LIT09720


```

DISP=B+C2*ACEL
IF(NOUT-I) 160,150,160
150 X(K)=DISP
      K=K+1
160 NOUT=NOUT+NT
      CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE EIG(R,XM,V,E,NEV,M,N2,NM)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION R(1),XM(1),V(1),E(1)
DOUBLE PRECISION R,XM,V,E
LP=NM
IF(NM.EQ.1) RETURN
NVEC=IABS(M)
DO 2 I=1,LP
  XM(I)=1.0D0/(DSQRT(XM(I)))
DO 3 I=1,LP
  DO 3 J=1,LP
    JJ=I+(J-I)*NM
    R(JJ)=XM(I)*R(JJ)*XM(J)
DO 104 I=2,LP
  DO 104 J=1,LP
    ICCL=J+LP*(I-2)
    IROW=I+(J-I)*LP-1
    IF(R(ICOL).NE.R(IROW)) WRITE(6,1000)
    R(ICOL)=0.5D0*(R(ICOL)+R(IROW))
    R(IROW)=R(ICOL)
  FORMAT(/,54H ****WARNING THE INPUT MATRIX TO EIGEN WAS NOT SYMMETRIC ****)
  /,54H ****WARNING THE INPUT MATRIX TO EIGEN WAS NOT SYMMETRIC ****)
  CALL JACVAT(R,NM,1,E,V,NM)
NEL=NVEC*NM
DO 400 J=1,NVEC
  ANORM=0.0D0
  NL=1+(J-1)*NM
  NH=NL+NM-1
DO 300 I=NL,NH
  ANORM=ANORM+V(I)*V(I)
  ANORM=DSQRT(ANORM)
DO 300 I=NL,NH
  V(I)=V(I)/ANORM
CONTINUE
MODIFY VECTORS

```

MODIFY VECTORS


```

DO 500 I=1,LP
DO 500 J=1,NVEC
JJ=I+(J-1)*NM
IF(N2.EQ.1) GO TO 450
V(JJ)=V(JJ)*XM(I)
GO TO 500
450 V(JJ)=V(JJ)/XM(I)
500 CONTINUE
IF(M.GT.0) RETURN
NLIM=NEV/2
DO 600 I=1,NLIM
ATEMP=E(I)
II=NEV-I+1
E(II)=E(I)
E(I)=ATEMP
NLIM=NVEC/2
DO 700 I=1,NLIM
JJ=J+(I-1)*NM
JJ=NEL-NM*I+J
ATEMP=V(JJ)
V(JJ)=V(JJJ)
V(JJJ)=ATEMP
700 RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE JACVAT(A,N,NOYES,EIVU,EIVR,NDIM)
IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
DIMENSION A(NDIM,NDIM),EIVU(NDIM),EIVR(NDIM,NDIM)
IF(N-1)20,23,21
20 PRINT 22,N
22 FORMAT(4H N=,I3,68H IS TOO SMALL. LIMIT IS 1. RETURN TO CALLING
1 ROUTINE FROM JACVAT. )
RETURN
23 PRINT 24, A(1,1)
24 FORMAT (24H IN JACVAT , MATRIX A = ,E14.6)
RETURN
21 IF(N-160)1,1,3
3 PRINT 2,N
2 FORMAT(3H N=,I5,70H IS TOO LARGE. LIMIT IS 160. RETURN TO CALLI-
1 NG ROUTINE FROM JACVAT. )
RETURN
1 IF(NYES)99,102,99
99 CONTINUE
DO 101 J=1,N
DO 100 I=1,N
100 EIVR(I,J)=0.0

```

```

JIT10190
JIT10200
JIT10210
JIT10220
JIT10230
JIT10240
JIT10250
JIT10260
JIT10270
JIT10280
JIT10290
JIT10300
JIT10310
JIT10320
JIT10330
JIT10340
JIT10350
JIT10360
JIT10370
JIT10380
JIT10390
JIT10400
JIT10410
JIT10420
JIT10430

```

```

JIT10440
JIT10450
JIT10460
JIT10470
JIT10480
JIT10490
JIT10500
JIT10510
JIT10520
JIT10530
JIT10540
JIT10550
JIT10560
JIT10570
JIT10580
JIT10590
JIT10600
JIT10610
JIT10620
JIT10630
JIT10640

```



```

101 EIVR(J,J)=1.0
102 ATOP=0.
DO 112 J=1,N
DO 111 I=1,J
IF(A(I,J)-A(J,I))90,103,90
90 PRINT 106,N,N
106 FORMAT(14H IN JACVAT (A(,I3,1H,,I3,3H)),)
108 PRINT 108,I,J,J,I
FORMAT(3H A(,I3,1H,,I3,10H) AND A(,I3,1H,,I3,54H) WERE UNEQUAL,
150 THEY WERE REPLACED WITH THEIR MEAN )
A(I,J)=.5*(A(I,J)+A(J,I))
A(J,I)=A(I,J)
103 CONTINUE
IF(ATOP-DABS(A(I,J)))104,111,111
104 ATOP=DABS(A(I,J))
111 CONTINUE
112 EIVU(J)=A(J,J)
IF(ATOP)109,109,113
109 PRINT 110
110 FORMAT(26H IN JACVAT, MATRIX A = 0 )
RETURN
113 AVGF=DFLOAT(N*(N-1))*55
D=0.0
DO 114 JJ=2,N
DO 114 II=2,JJ
S=A(II-1,JJ)/ATOP
114 D=S*S+D
DSTOP=(1.0-D-08)*D
THRS=DSQRT(D/AVGF)*ATOP
115 IFLAG=0
DO 130 JCOL=2,N
JCOL1=JCOL-1
DO 130 IROW=1,JCOL1
AIJ=A(IROW,JCOL)
IF(DABS(AIJ)-THRS)130,130,117
117 AIJ=A(IROW,IROW)
AJJ=A(JCOL,JCOL)
S=AJJ-AIJ
IF(DABS(AIJ)-1.0-09*DABS(S))130,130,118
118 IFLAG=1
IF(1.0-10*DABS(AIJ)-DABS(S))116,119,119
119 S=.707106781
C=S
GO TO 120
116 T=AIJ/S
S=0.25/DSQRT(0.25+T*T)
C=DSQRT(0.5+S)
S=2.0*T*S/C

```

```

LIT10659
LIT10660
LIT10670
LIT10680
LIT10690
LIT10700
LIT10710
LIT10720
LIT10730
LIT10740
LIT10750
LIT10760
LIT10770
LIT10780
LIT10790
LIT10800
LIT10810
LIT10820
LIT10830
LIT10840
LIT10850
LIT10860
LIT10870
LIT10880
LIT10890
LIT10900
LIT10910
LIT10920
LIT10930
LIT10940
LIT10950
LIT10960
LIT10970
LIT10980
LIT10990
LIT11000
LIT11010
LIT11020
LIT11030
LIT11040
LIT11050
LIT11060
LIT11070
LIT11080
LIT11090
LIT11100
LIT11110
LIT11120

```



```

120 DO 121 I=1, IROW
   T=A(I, IROW)
   U=A(I, JCOL)
   A(I, IROW)=C*T-S*U
   A(I, JCOL)=S*T+C*U
121 I2=IROW+2
   IF(I2-JCOL) 127, 127, 123
127 CONTINUE
   DO 122 I=12, JCOL
   T=A(I-1, JCOL)
   U=A(I, IROW, I-1)
   A(I-1, JCOL)=S*U+C*T
   A(I, IROW, I-1)=C*U-S*T
122 A(JCOL, JCOL)=S*AIJ+C*AJJ
123 A(IROW, IROW)=C*A(IROW, IROW)-S*(C*AIJ-S*AJJ)
   DO 124 J=JCCL, N
   T=A(IROW, J)
   U=A(JCOL, J)
   A(IROW, J)=C*T-S*U
   A(JCOL, J)=S*T+C*U
124 A(JCOL, J)=131, 126, 131
131 IF(CONTINUE)
   DO 125 I=1, N
   T=EIVR(I, IROW)
   U=EIVR(I, IROW)=C*T-EIVR(I, JCOL)*S
   EIVR(I, JCOL)=S*T+EIVR(I, JCOL)*C
125 CONTINUE
   S=AIJ/ATOP
126 D=D-S*S
   IF(D-DSTOP) 1260, 129, 129
1260 D=0.
   DO 128 JJ=2, N
   II=2, JJ
   S=A(II-1, JJ)/ATOP
   D=S*S+D
   DSTOP=(1.0D-08)*D
128 DSTOP=DSQRT(D/AVGF)*ATOP
129 THRESH=DSQRT(D/AVGF)*ATOP
130 CONTINUE
   IF(IFLAG) 115, 134, 115
134 T=A(1, 1)
   A(1, 1)=EIVU(1)
   EIVU(1)=T
   DO 132 J=2, N
   T=A(J, J)
   A(J, J)=EIVU(J)
   EIVU(J)=T
132 A(I-1, J)=A(J, I-1)

```


C CRDER VECTORS AND VALUES

DO 200 I=1,N
 DO 200 J=1,N
 IF(EIVU(I).GE.EIVU(J)) GO TO 200
 TEMP=EIVU(I)
 EIVU(I)=EIVU(J)
 EIVU(J)=TEMP
 DO 195 K=1,N
 TEMP=EIVR(K,I)
 EIVR(K,I)=EIVR(K,J)
 EIVR(K,J)=TEMP
 CONTINUE
 RETURN
 END

195
 200
 133

SUBROUTINE PLOT(NA,NB,NAA,NAB,NAC,NBA,NBB,NBC,INR)
 IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
 COMMON
 NAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
 NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
 1,NN(100),NW1(80)
 REAL*8 NAME
 INTEGER*2 IGRID(101)
 INTEGER*4 ICHAR(11),,
 * A,, B,, * ,,
 NNN=6
 KKK=65
 IF(INR.EQ.1) NNN=8
 IF(INR.EQ.1) KKK=81
 KKK=KKK-1
 PNN=NNN
 XMAX=A(NA)
 XMIN=XMAX
 YMAX=A(NA+1)
 YMIN=YMAX
 IF(INR) 48,48,49
 WRITE(8,99) NB,2
 DO 10 K=NA,XMAX
 IF(A(K).GT.XMAX) XMAX=A(K)
 IF(A(K).LT.XMIN) XMIN=A(K)
 IF(A(K+1).GT.YMAX) YMAX=A(K+1)
 IF(A(K+1).LT.YMIN) YMIN=A(K+1)
 IF(NAA.EQ.0) GO TO 60
 DO 50 K=NA,NBA
 IF(A(K).GT.XMAX) XMAX=A(K)
 IF(A(K).LT.XMIN) XMIN=A(K)
 IF(A(K+1).GT.YMAX) YMAX=A(K+1)
 IF(A(K+1).LT.YMIN) YMIN=A(K+1)

49
 48
 10
 50

1750
 1760
 1770
 1780
 1790
 1800
 1810
 1820
 1830
 1840
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 1900
 1910
 1920
 1930
 1940
 1950
 1960
 1970
 1980
 1990
 2000
 2010
 2020
 2030
 2040
 2050
 2060


```

51 IF (NAB.EQ.0) GO TO 60
DO 51 K=NAB,NBB,2 XMAX=A(K)
IF (A(K).GT.XMAX) XMIN=A(K)
IF (A(K).LT.XMIN) XMAX=A(K)
IF (A(K+1).GT.YMAX) YMIN=A(K+1)
IF (A(K+1).LT.YMIN) YMAX=A(K+1)
DO 52 K=NAC,NBC,2 XMAX=A(K)
IF (A(K).GT.XMAX) XMIN=A(K)
IF (A(K).LT.XMIN) XMAX=A(K)
IF (A(K+1).GT.YMAX) YMIN=A(K+1)
IF (A(K+1).LT.YMIN) YMAX=A(K+1)
52 XMAX=XMAX-XMIN
50 IF (XMAX.EQ.0) XMAX=1.0
IF (XMAX.YMAX-YMIN) YRANGE=1.0
IF (YRANGE.EQ.0) YRANGE=1.0
XT=XMAX*XMIN
YT=YMAX*YMIN
IF (YT.LT.0) IXAX=100.0*(-YMIN)/YRANGE+1.5
IF (XT.LT.0) IYAX=KKJ-KKJ*XMAX/XRANGE+1.5
IF (XMIN.LE.0) IYAX=1
IF (XMAX.LE.0) IYAX=KKK
IF (YMIN.LE.0) IXAX=1
IF (YMAX.LE.0) IXAX=101
YINCR=YRANGE/10.0
XINCR=PNN*(XRANGE/10.0)
DO 11 LINE=1,KKK
DO 12 J=1,CI
12 IGRID(J)=ICHAR(2)
IF (LINE-IYAX) 13,14,13
14 DO 15 K=1,101
15 IGRID(K)=ICHAR(3)
DO 25 LL=1,10
LY=IXAX-10*LL
IF (LY.LT.0) GO TO 26
IF (LY.LT.0) IYAX=1
IF (XT.GT.0) IGRID(LY)=ICHAR(8)
26 LY=IXAX+10*LL
IF (LY.GT.100) GO TO 25
IF (LY.GT.100) IYAX=1
IF (XT.GT.0) IGRID(LY)=ICHAR(8)
25 CONTINUE
13 IGRID(IXAX)=ICHAR(4)
DO 27 JK=1,10
JX=IYAX-PNN*JK
IF (JX.LT.0) GO TO 28
IF (JX-LINE) 28,29,28
29 IGRID(IXAX)=ICHAR(6)

```



```

LIT13030
LIT13040
LIT13050
LIT13060
LIT13070
LIT13080
LIT13090
LIT13100
LIT13110
LIT13120
LIT13130
LIT13140
LIT13150
LIT13160
LIT13170
LIT13180
LIT13190

```

```

IF(YT.LE.0.0) XX=X=0.0
IF(XMIN.LE.0.0) XX=XMIN
IF(YMAX.LE.0.0) YYY=YMAX
IF(XMIN.LE.0.0) YYY=YMIN
IF(YMAX.LE.0.0) XX=XMIN+XRANGE+XINCR/PNN
IF(INR) 43,43,44
43 WRITE(6,22) XINCR,YINCR
   GO TO 45
44 WRITE(8,22) XINCR,YINCR
   WRITE(8,23) XXX,YYY
45 RETURN
20 FORMAT(15X,101A1)
99 FORMAT(11H)
22 FORMAT(12H)
23 FORMAT(11H) ORIGIN: X= ,F6.2,10X,15H Y-----Y = ,F6.2)
END

```

```

LIT13200
LIT13210
LIT13220
LIT13230
LIT13240
LIT13250
LIT13260
LIT13270
LIT13280
LIT13290
LIT13300
LIT13310
LIT13320
LIT13330
LIT13340
LIT13350
LIT13360
LIT13370
LIT13380
LIT13390
LIT13400
LIT13410
LIT13420
LIT13430
LIT13440
LIT13450
LIT13460
LIT13470
LIT13480

```

```

SUBROUTINE ITGRAL(NA,INR)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
   XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
1  ,NN(100),NW1(80)
2  ,DIMENSION C(16),X(6),W(6)
SUM=C.0D0
SUM2=0.0D0
SUM4=0.0D0
SUM8=0.0D0
SUM16=0.0D0
DO 9 I=1,16
C(I)=0.0D0
X(1)=-.9324695142031520D0
X(2)=-.6612093864662645D0
X(3)=-.2386191860831969D0
X(4)=-X(3)
X(5)=-X(2)
X(6)=-X(1)
W(1)=.1713244923791703D0
W(2)=.3607615730481386D0
W(3)=.4679139345726910D0
W(4)=W(3)
W(5)=W(2)
W(6)=W(1)
GO TO (1,2,3,4),INR
1  H=A(NA)
   XF=A(NA+1)
   XL=A(NA+NR-1)

```



```

NV=NR-1
NNV=NR-2
IF(NV.LT.3) GO TO 23
DO 20 I=3,NV,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+I-1)
IF(NNV.LT.4) GO TO 23
DO 21 I=4,NNV,2
SUM2=SUM2+A(NA+I-1)
SUM=(H/3.0)*(XF+XL+4.0*SUM4+2.0*SUM2)
WRITE(6,61) SUM
GO TO 99
2 H=A(NA)
HH=A(NA+1)
IJ=NR-2
ZZ=IJ
IK=DSQRT(ZZ)
NB=(IK-1)/2
NC=NB-1
ND=IK-2
NE=ND-1
NF=IK-3
SUM=A(NA+2)+A(NA+NR-1K)+A(NA+NR-1)
DO 31 I=1,ND,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+I+2)+A(NA+NR-1K+1)
IF(NF.LT.1) GO TO 30
DO 38 I=1,NF,2
SUM2=SUM2+A(NA+I+3)+A(NA+NR-1K+2)
DO 32 J=1,ND,2
DO 32 JJ=1,ND,2
SUM16=SUM16+A(NA+J*IK+JJ+2)
DO 33 K=1,ND,2
DO 33 KK=1,NE,2
SUM8=SUM8+A(NA+K*IK+KK+3)
DO 34 L=2,NF,2
DO 34 LL=1,ND,2
SUM8=SUM8+A(NA+L*IK+LL+2)
DO 35 M=2,NF,2
DO 35 MM=1,NE,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+M*IK+MM+3)
DO 36 MN=1,ND,2
SUM4=SUM4+A(NA+MN*IK+2)+A(NA+MN*IK+1)
IF(NF.LT.2) GO TO 39
DO 37 MNN=2,NF,2
SUM2=SUM2+A(NA+MNN*IK+2)+A(NA+MNN*IK+1)
SUM=(SUM2+SUM4+8*SUM8+16*SUM16)*(H*HH)/9.0DO
WRITE(6,62) SUM
GO TO 99
3 NB=NR-2

```



```

XL=A(NA)
XU=A(NA+1) NB
DO 41 I=1,NB
  C(I)=A(NA+I+1)
41 RANGE=XU-XL
  XM=(XU+XL)/2.0D0
DO 42 I=1,6
  PT=X(I)*(XU-XM)+XM
  FX=C(I)*PT**11+C(2)*PT**10+C(3)*PT**9+C(4)*PT**8+C(5)*PT**7+
  1C(6)*PT**6+C(7)*PT**5+C(8)*PT**4+C(9)*PT**3+C(10)*PT**2+C(11)*PT
  2+C(12)
42 SUM=FX*W(I)+SUM
  SUM=SUM*RANGE/2.0D0
  WRITE(6,61) SUM
  GO TO 99
4 NB=NR-4
  XL=A(NA)
  XU=A(NA+1)
  YL=A(NA+2)
  YU=A(NA+3)
  XRANGE=XU-YL
  YM=(XU+YL)/2.0D0
  XM=(XU+XL)/2.0D0
  YM=(YU+YL)/2.0D0
DO 51 I=1,NB
  C(I)=A(NA+I+3)
51 DO 53 I=1,6
  DO 53 J=1,6
    PTX=X(I)*(XU-XM)+XM
    PTY=Y(J)*(YU-YM)+YM
    FX=C(I)*PTX**3*PTY**3+C(2)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(3)*PTX**3*PTY+
    1C(4)*PTX**3+C(5)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(6)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(7)*PTX**2*PTY
    2+C(8)*PTX**2+C(9)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(10)*PTX**2*PTY**2+C(11)*PTX**2*PTY+
    3C(12)*PTX+C(13)*PTY**3+C(14)*PTY**2+C(15)*PTY+C(16)
53 SUM=FX*W(I)*W(J)+SUM
  SUM=SUM*XRANGE*YRANGE/4.0D0
  WRITE(6,62) SUM
99 RETURN
61 FORMAT(6H AREA=,1D25.16)
62 FORMAT(8H VOLUME=,1D25.16)
25 FORMAT(12F6.4)
END

```

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```

SUBROUTINE POLFIT(XA,XB,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80)
  NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
1  NN(100),NWI(80)
2  DIMENSION CM(256),COEF(16),CM1(16),PV(16),CV(15),GSP(16)
  NC=1
  NR=16
  CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
  NA=NX
  HX=A(NA)
  HY=A(NA+1)
  DO 10 I=1,16
    PV(I)=A(NA+1+I)
  10  L=0
      DO 100 I=1,4
        Y=I-1
        DO 100 J=1,4
          X=J-1
          DO 50 II=1,16
            COEF(II)=0.0D0
          50  CALL P(X,Y,COEF)
          DO 70 K=1,16
            CM(L#16+K)=COEF(K)
          70  L=L+1
          100 CONTINUE
          CALL INVERT(CM,CM1,GSP,16)
          CALL MULT(I6,CM,16,PV,I,CV)
          CV(1)=CV(1)/(HX**3*HY**3)
          CV(2)=CV(2)/(HX**3*HY**2)
          CV(3)=CV(3)/(HX**3*HY)
          CV(4)=CV(4)/(HX**3)
          CV(5)=CV(5)/(HX**2*HY**3)
          CV(6)=CV(6)/(HX**2*HY**2)
          CV(7)=CV(7)/(HX**2*HY)
          CV(8)=CV(8)/(HX**2)
          CV(9)=CV(9)/(HX*HY**3)
          CV(10)=CV(10)/(HX*HY**2)
          CV(11)=CV(11)/(HX*HY)
          CV(12)=CV(12)/(HX)
          CV(13)=CV(13)/(HY**3)
          CV(14)=CV(14)/(HY**2)
          CV(15)=CV(15)/HY
          NR=16
          NC=1
          CALL MLIST(XB,&5)
          CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
          NA=NX

```



```

200 DO 200 I=1,16
    A(NA-I+1)=CV(I)
    RETURN 1
5   END

```

```

10  SUBROUTINE P(X,Y,COEF)
    IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
    DIMENSION CCEF(16)
    IF(X.EQ.0.0D0.AND.Y.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 10
    GO TO 15
    COEF(16)=1.0D0
    RETURN
15  CONTINUE
    IF(X.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 20
    GO TO 25
    COEF(13)=Y**3
    COEF(14)=Y**2
    COEF(15)=Y
    COEF(16)=1.0D0
    RETURN
25  CONTINUE
    IF(Y.EQ.0.0D0) GO TO 30
    GO TO 35
    COEF(4)=X**3
    COEF(8)=X**2
    COEF(12)=X
    COEF(16)=1.0D0
    RETURN
35  CONTINUE
    COEF(1)=(X**3)*(Y**3)
    DO 100 I=2,5
        IM=I-1
        IF(I.GT.4) GO TO 50
        COEF(I)=COEF(IM)/Y
    CONTINUE
    DO 100 J=2,4
        JM=(J-1)*4+IM
        JM=J-4
        COEF(JJ)=COEF(JM)/X
    CONTINUE
    RETURN
100 END

```

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```



```

SUBROUTINE CONTUR(XA,XB,NAR,NAC,NOC,*)
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
COMMON
  XNAME(100),A(10000),W1(80),W2(80),W3(80),W4(80),
  NSIZE,NUM,NX,NR,NC,NNR,NNC,NDUM,NROW(100),NCOL(100)
1  NN(100),NW1(80)
2  DIMENSION ISYMB(42),BV(21),C(16),IGRID(101),U(16)
INTEGER*2 GRAPH(16),GRAPH1(16),GRAPH2(16),GRAPH3(16),GRAPH4(16)
DATA ISYMB/1H,1HO,1H,1HA,1H,1HB,1H,1HC,1H,1HD,1H,1HE
1  1H,1HF,1H,1HG,1H,1HH,1H,1HI,1H,1HJ,1H,1HQ,1H,1HR,1H,1HS,
2  1H,1HT,1H,1HU,1H,1HV,1H,1HW,1H,1HX,1H,1HY,1H,1HZ/
DATA IBLK/1H/
DATA GRAPH/U1-----U2-----U3-----U4//
DATA GRAPH1/U5-----U6-----U7-----U8//
DATA GRAPH2/U9-----U10-----U11-----U12//
DATA GRAPH3/U13-----U14-----U15-----U16//
DATA GRAPH4/U1-----U1-----U1-----U1//
GO TO (474,475),NAR
474 CALL POLFIT(XA,XB,P5)
NA=NX
HX=A(NA)
HY=A(NA+1)
XL=C.O.OO
YL=C.O.OO
XRANGE=3.O.OO*HX
YRANGE=3.O.OO*HY
CALL MFIND(XB,&5)
NB=NX
DO 476 I=1,16
  U(I)=A(NA+I+1)
  C(I)=A(NB+I-1)
476 GO TO 480
475 CALL MFIND(XA,&5)
NA=NX
XL=A(NA)
XU=A(NA+1)
YL=A(NA+2)
YU=A(NA+3)
YRANGE=XU-YL
DO 477 I=1,16
  C(I)=A(NA+I+3)
477 IJK=65
480 IF(NAC.GT.1) IJK=80
  PJK=IJK-1.O
  GO TO (20,21),NAC
  GO TO (1,2),NAR
  20 1 WRITE(6,101)

```



```

WRITE(6,300) GRAPH
DO 6 I=1,6
WRITE(6,300) GRAPH4
WRITE(6,300) GRAPH1
DO 7 I=1,6
WRITE(6,300) GRAPH4
WRITE(6,300) GRAPH2
DO 8 I=1,6
WRITE(6,300) GRAPH4
WRITE(6,300) GRAPH3
WRITE(6,101)
WRITE(6,301) U(1),U(2),U(3),U(4),U(5),U(6),U(7),U(8)
WRITE(6,302) U(9),U(10),U(11),U(12),U(13),U(14),U(15),U(16)
JMB=4-NOC
DO 60 L=1,JMB
WRITE(6,100)
GO TO 4
WRITE(6,103) C(1),C(2),C(3),C(4),C(5),C(6),C(7),C(8)
WRITE(6,303) C(9),C(10),C(11),C(12),C(13),C(14),C(15),C(16)
JMB=20-NOC
DO 61 L=1,JMB
WRITE(6,100)
GO TO 4
GO TO (22,23),NAR
WRITE(8,101) GRAPH
WRITE(8,300) GRAPH4
WRITE(8,300) GRAPH1
DO 24 I=1,8
WRITE(8,300) GRAPH4
WRITE(8,300) GRAPH2
DO 25 I=1,8
WRITE(8,300) GRAPH4
WRITE(8,300) GRAPH3
DO 26 I=1,8
WRITE(8,300) U(1),U(2),U(3),U(4),U(5),U(6),U(7),U(8)
WRITE(8,301) U(9),U(10),U(11),U(12),U(13),U(14),U(15),U(16)
JMB=6-NOC
DO 62 L=1,NCC
WRITE(8,100)
GO TO 4
WRITE(8,105) C(1),C(2),C(3),C(4),C(5),C(6),C(7),C(8)
WRITE(8,303) C(9),C(10),C(11),C(12),C(13),C(14),C(15),C(16)
JMB=9-NOC
DO 63 L=1,JMB

```



```

63  WRITE(8,100)
      PMAX=-1.0D70
      PMIN=1.0D7C
      DO 10 I=1,IJK
      DO 10 J=1,101
        X1=J-1
        Y1=I-1
        X=XL+(YRANGE*X1)/100.0D0
        Y=YL+(YRANGE*Y1)/PJK
        PP=C(1)*X**3+Y**3+C(2)*X**2+Y**2+C(3)*X**3+Y**3 +
          1C(5)*X**2+Y**3+C(6)*X**2+Y**2+C(7)*X**2+Y**2+C(8)*X**2+Y**2+C(9)*X**2+Y**3+
          2C(10)*X**2+Y**3+C(11)*X**2+Y**3+C(12)*X**2+Y**3+C(13)*X**2+Y**3+C(14)*X**2+Y**3+C(15)*X**2+Y**3+
            IF(PPE*GT.PMAX) PMAX=PP
            IF(PPE*LT.PMIN) PMIN=PP
            RANGE=PMAX-PMIN
            IF(DABS(RANGE).GT.1.0D-10) GO TO 11
            WRITE(6,1000)
            WRITE(6,1400) RANGE,PMAX,MIN
            GO TO 1500
          SCF=40./RANGE
          DO 12 I=1,21
            RR=I-1
            BV(I)=2*RR/SCF+PMIN
            GO TO (30,31),NAC
          WRITE(6,1300) BV(1),BV(2),BV(3),BV(4),BV(5),BV(6)
          WRITE(6,1100) BV(1),BV(2),BV(3),BV(4),BV(5),BV(6)
          WRITE(6,1200) BV(7),BV(8),BV(9),BV(10),BV(11),
            WRITE(6,1210) BV(12),BV(13),BV(14),BV(15),BV(16)
            WRITE(6,1220) BV(17),BV(18),BV(19),BV(20),BV(21)
            GO TO 40
          WRITE(8,1300) BV(1),BV(2),BV(3),BV(4),BV(5),BV(6)
          WRITE(8,1100) BV(1),BV(2),BV(3),BV(4),BV(5),BV(6)
          WRITE(8,1200) BV(7),BV(8),BV(9),BV(10),BV(11),
            WRITE(8,1210) BV(12),BV(13),BV(14),BV(15),BV(16)
            WRITE(8,1220) BV(17),BV(18),BV(19),BV(20),BV(21)
            CONTINUE
          DO 13 I=1,IJK
          DO 14 K=1,101
            IGRID(K)=IBLK
          DO 15 J=1,101
            X1=J-1
            Y1=I-1
            X=XL+(YRANGE*X1)/100.0D0
            Y=YL+(YRANGE*Y1)/PJK
            PP=C(1)*X**3+Y**3+C(2)*X**2+Y**3+C(3)*X**2+Y**3+C(4)*X**2+Y**3 +
              1C(5)*X**2+Y**3+C(6)*X**2+Y**3+C(7)*X**2+Y**3+C(8)*X**2+Y**3+C(9)*X**2+Y**3+

```



```

2C(10)*X*Y**2+C(11)*X*Y+C(12)*X+C(13)*Y**3+C(14)*Y**2+C(15)*Y+C(16)
KK=(PP-PMIN)*SCF+2.50001)
15 IGRID(J)=ISYMB(KK)
GO TO (50,51),NAC
50 WRITE(6,99) (IGRID(II),II=1,101)
GO TO 13
51 WRITE(8,99) (IGRID(II),II=1,101)
13 CCNT INUE
IF(NAC.EQ.0.1) WRITE(6,102)
IF(NAC.EQ.0.2) WRITE(8,104)
99 FORMAT(15X,101A1)
100 FORMAT(//)
101 FORMAT(////////)
102 FORMAT(////////)
103 FORMAT(////////)
104 FORMAT(1H1)
105 FORMAT(////////)
300 FORMAT(25X,16A2)
301 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U5 =,F12.6,5H U6 =,F12.6,5H U7 =,F12.6,5H U8 =,
2F12.6,/)
302 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U9 =,F12.6,5H U10 =,F12.6,5H U11 =,F12.6,5H U12 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U13 =,F12.6,5H U14 =,F12.6,5H U15 =,F12.6,5H U16 =,
303 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U17 =,F12.6,5H U18 =,F12.6,5H U19 =,F12.6,5H U20 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U21 =,F12.6,5H U22 =,F12.6,5H U23 =,F12.6,5H U24 =,
304 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U25 =,F12.6,5H U26 =,F12.6,5H U27 =,F12.6,5H U28 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U29 =,F12.6,5H U30 =,F12.6,5H U31 =,F12.6,5H U32 =,
1400 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U33 =,F12.6,5H U34 =,F12.6,5H U35 =,F12.6,5H U36 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U37 =,F12.6,5H U38 =,F12.6,5H U39 =,F12.6,5H U40 =,
1000 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U41 =,F12.6,5H U42 =,F12.6,5H U43 =,F12.6,5H U44 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U45 =,F12.6,5H U46 =,F12.6,5H U47 =,F12.6,5H U48 =,
1050 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U49 =,F12.6,5H U50 =,F12.6,5H U51 =,F12.6,5H U52 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U53 =,F12.6,5H U54 =,F12.6,5H U55 =,F12.6,5H U56 =,
1100 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U57 =,F12.6,5H U58 =,F12.6,5H U59 =,F12.6,5H U60 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U61 =,F12.6,5H U62 =,F12.6,5H U63 =,F12.6,5H U64 =,
1200 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U65 =,F12.6,5H U66 =,F12.6,5H U67 =,F12.6,5H U68 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U69 =,F12.6,5H U70 =,F12.6,5H U71 =,F12.6,5H U72 =,
1210 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U73 =,F12.6,5H U74 =,F12.6,5H U75 =,F12.6,5H U76 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U77 =,F12.6,5H U78 =,F12.6,5H U79 =,F12.6,5H U80 =,
1220 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U81 =,F12.6,5H U82 =,F12.6,5H U83 =,F12.6,5H U84 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U85 =,F12.6,5H U86 =,F12.6,5H U87 =,F12.6,5H U88 =,
1230 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U89 =,F12.6,5H U90 =,F12.6,5H U91 =,F12.6,5H U92 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U93 =,F12.6,5H U94 =,F12.6,5H U95 =,F12.6,5H U96 =,
1500 IF12.6,/,15X,5H U97 =,F12.6,5H U98 =,F12.6,5H U99 =,F12.6,5H U100 =,
2F12.6,/,15X,5H U101 =,F12.6,5H U102 =,F12.6,5H U103 =,F12.6,5H U104 =,
5 RETURN
END

```


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KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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Matrix Interpretive System						
Numerical Linear Algebra						

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